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## WASHINGTON.

Hoar and Dawes Waste Another Day Weeping for the Chinese.

Edmunds Alone Able to Turn Their Own Patter Against Them.

The House, to Get Rid of Cannon, Struggles to Get at Edmunds' Bill.

Several Measures Passed on the Way, Including a Garfield Appropriation.

The Polygamy Bill Barely Reached and Read Before Adjournment.

Glucose Men Give the Ways and Means a Big Dose of Taffy.

John C. Dore, of Chicago, Heard on the Subject of the Hennepin Canal.

Health Functionaries in Need of Vaccination with Horse Sense—A Tariff Protocol.

Authentic Investigations Showing the Abominable Adulteration of Food —Notes, Etc.

### IN THE SENATE.

NEW ENGLAND STILL FULL OF SYMPATHY FOR CHINA, BUT REMORSELESS AS TO CALIFORNIA'S WELFARE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Chinese-Immigration bill occupied the attention of the Senate all the afternoon, but its California managers failed to pass it, as they had hoped to do. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, made a long speech in opposition to the bill. Senator Hoar then made a few remarks, in which he denied that the introduction of Chinese labor into California would injure the condition of the laborers already there. The bill before the Senate, he said, is not only a blow at Christianity, but it is a blow at the labor of California. If such legislation is not wrong, then, as Abraham Lincoln said of slavery, there is no wrong. The allusion of the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds, to free love in Massachusetts was unworthy of that Senator.

MR. EDMUNDS SAID

that the grounds of legislation upon free-love and the moral law were identical. Mr. Hoar replied that the proposed legislation does not strike at a violation of the law of California, but, because of the color of a man's skin, he is declared an exile. Mr. Edmunds said that the right of a people who compose a State to declare who shall enter it was well established. He challenged the Senator from Massachusetts to produce any writer on public law who denied the just right of every nation to determine what people shall come within it. He criticised Mr. Hoar's remarks with some severity, as not being warranted by the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution. When Mr. Hoar and Mr. Edmunds had concluded their verbal tilt,

INGALLS, OF KANSAS,

took the floor to call to account a Senator from Massachusetts, "who, with characteristic courage," had taken advantage of his absence the previous day to assail him. "I refer," said he, "to the successor of Daniel Webster, and not to the successor of Charles Sumner." After he had stated his grievance Mr. Dawes said that, returning from a temporary absence from the Senate Chamber, he did not know what the Senator from Kansas had said, and he cared as little as he knew. Teller, of Colorado, then paid his respects to Mr. Dawes, and made an old-fashioned Bourbon speech, in which he laid down the law that the races of men are not equal in mental development. At last

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

was reached. The one reducing the time of the bill from twenty to ten years was lost by a tie vote. An amendment offered by Mr. Hoar that the bill should not apply to skillful laborers not under contract who wished to come here was lost by a vote of 17 yeas against 27 nays, Gen. Mahone voting aye. A number of other amendments were offered, and when one was reached prohibiting the naturalization of the Chinese, Senator Hawley expressed a wish to speak on it, and the Senate adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT SOME LENGTH.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Mr. Garland introduced a bill for the construction, completion, repairing, and preservation of the levees on the Mississippi River. Temporarily tabled, subject to call. It empowers the Mississippi River Commission to cause the construction or repair and to keep in order such levees along the river as shall be deemed of the greatest general importance to the preservation of the channel, and to the prevention of devastation from breaks and overflows. The bill appropriates $18,000,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Jackson reported an original bill, appropriating $25,000 to continue the improvements of Memphis Harbor, in Tennessee.

LIQUOR.

The bill for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic came up, and Bayard's motion to commit it to the Finance Committee was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 26. The vote was a party one, with the exception of Cameron, of Wisconsin, who voted "aye" with the Democrats, and George and Davis, of Illinois, who voted "no" with the Republicans. The bill was then read, and, pending a motion by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, to amend so as to prevent the commission from being exclusively partisan, the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid aside.

THE CHINESE BILL

was then proceeded with, and Mr. Platt spoke in opposition. The measure was objectionable to him as race legislation, and as striking at the natural right of men to labor. He did not claim the Mongolian is the social or political equal of the Anglo-Saxon, but he did contend that, other conditions being equal, he had the same right to come to this country and labor that any other foreigner had.

A vote was then ordered upon Ingalls' amendment limiting the suspension of the coming of Chinese laborers to ten years. The amendment was defeated on a tie vote—yeas, 33; nays, 33:

| YEAS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aldrich, | Edmunds, | McMillan, |
| Allison, | Frye, | Mitchell, |
| Blair, | Harris, | Morrill, |
| Brown, | Hoar, | Saunders, |
| Cockrell, | Ingalls, | Sewell, |
| Conger, | Jackson, | Sherman, |
| Davis (Ill.), | Lapham, | Teller—33. |
| Dawes, | McDill, | |
| NAYS. | | |
| Bayard, | George, | Mills, (Cal.), |
| Beck, | Hale, | Mills, (N. Y.), |
| Call, | Hampton, | Morgan, |
| Cameron (Wis.), | Hill (Col.), | Ransom, |
| Coke, | Jonas, | Saulsbury, |
| Fair, | Jones (Nev.), | Vance, |
| Farley, | McPherson, | Walker—33. |
| Garland, | Maxey, | |
| PAIRS—AGAINST. | | |
| Davis (W. Va.), | Johnston, | Jones (Fla.), |
| Saulsbury, | Kellogg. | Grover. |
| Butler, | | |
| IN FAVOR. | | |
| Windom, | Platt, | Rollins, |
| Ferry, | Pugh, | Van Wyck. |
| Hawley. | | |

Camden was also paired.

MR. HOAR THEN RESUMED THE DISCUSSION.

He said the vote just taken showed it was the purpose of those having charge of the bill to force it through without regard to its effect upon the public faith of the Government, pledged, by act in which the Senate took its share, to be Emperor of China. The Senator from Mississippi (George), carrying the principle of the bill not one whit beyond where just reasoning would carry it, had declared this to be a white man's Government, and one for the posterity of the white man, and that if the question was raised as to the African race, he would expect the same deference to be paid to the wishes of the white people of Mississippi that he would now pay to the wishes of the white people California. He (Hoar) regarded this statement, coming as it did from a Senator whose constituents were largely of African blood, a significant intimation that the African citizens of this country are not unlikely hereafter to be subject to reconsideration.

IN REPLY TO MR. EDMUNDS' POINT

that the homogeneity of the people was essential to the welfare of the Republic, Mr. Hoar argued that the great republics of ancient times did not have a homogeneious population, and that, in our own day, that was true of the Swiss Republic, in whose Governmental Assembly a speech in French would be replied to by one in German.

Mr. Edmunds—My friend gets up and makes a speech in fine English, and I get up and make a speech in the common dialect of people, and yet are we not homogeneious? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoar replied that he thought there was a considerable want of homogeneity between the Senator and himself, and argued that, under the bill, if the Chinese youths now being educated here should ennoble their condition by becoming laborers they would have to leave the country. He thought it unworthy of the Senator to class those who opposed this legislation upon a par with free-lovers and people not subject to moral restraint.

MR. EDMUNDS,

in answer to Mr. Hoar's closing statement, replied that the right to decide what constitutes moral law was one inherent in the Government, and, by analogy, the right to regulate the character of the people who shall come into it belonged to the Government. This depended upon national polity, and the fact as to most of the ancient Republics that they did not possess homogenity was the cause of their fall. As to the Swiss Republic, it was untrue it was not homogeneous. The difference there was not one of race, but of different varieties of the same race, all of which are analogous and consistent with each other. It would not be contended that it is an advantage to a republic that its citizens should be made of divers races, with divers views and divers obligations as to what the common prosperity of all required. Therefore there was no foundation for the charge of a violation of moral and public law in our making a distinction as to the foreigners we admit.

HE CHALLENGED MR. HOAR

to produce an authority on national law which denied the right of one nation to declare what people of other nations should come among them. John Hancock and Samuel Adams, noteworthy citizens of Massachusetts, joined in asserting, in the Declaration of Independence, the right of the colonies to establish for themselves (not for other peoples) a Government of their own, not a Government of somebody else. The Declaration asserted the family or consolidated right of a people within any territory to determine the conditions upon which they would go on, and this included the matter of receiving people from other shores into their family. This idea was followed in the Constitution by requiring naturalization. The Chinaman may be with us, but he is not of us. One of the conditions of his naturalization is that he must be friendly to the institutions and intrinsic polity of our Government. Upon the theory of the Massachusetts Senators, that there is a universal oneness of one human being with every other human being upon the globe, this traditional and fundamental rule was entirely ignored. Such a theory applied to government was contrary to all human experience, to all discussion, and to every step of the founders of our Government. He said

SUMNER, THE PREDECESSOR OF HOAR,

was the author of the law on the coolie traffic which imposes fines and penalties more severe than those in this bill upon any master of an American vessel carrying a Chinaman who is a servant. The present bill followed that legislation. Mr. Edmunds added that he would vote against the bill if the twenty-year clause was retained, but would maintain the soundness of the principle he had enunciated.

Mr. Hoar argued, in reply, that the right of expatriation carried with it the right to a home for the citizen in the country to which he comes, and the bill violated not only this but the principles of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which made citizenship a birthright of every one born on our soil, and prohibited abridgment of suffrage because of race, color, etc.

MR. INGALLS

moved an amendment postponing the time at which the act shall take effect until sixty days after information of its passage has been communicated to China. He said he noticed by the *Record* this morning that one of the Massachusetts Senators, with characteristic courage, had taken advantage of his (Ingalls') absence yesterday to misrepresent his position on the bill, and to hold him up to public reprobation and denunciation for sentiments he did not entertain, and for expressions he did not utter.

Mr. Hoar inquired to whom reference was made.

Mr. Ingalls—I refer to the successor of Daniel Webster [laughter], not to the successor of Charles Sumner.

He explained that this misrepresentation consisted in attributing to him a statement that in some respects his instincts revolted at the bill, but that he would vote for it if his amendment reducing the suspension to ten years prevailed. He would yield to no Senator in devotion to the axioms of the Declaration of Independence.

HIS POLITICAL CREED

was a simple one. He believed in the diffusion of civil and political rights everywhere, among all men; in the right of free immigration; and in fair wages for voluntary labor. He also believed education and opportunities for happiness should be coextensive with the capacity for their enjoyment. He believed, further, that for nations, as for individuals, there was nothing so unprofitable as injustice, and accordingly he had endeavored to make the bill correspond to what he regarded as the treaty requirements.

Mr. Dawes began his reply in a tone partly inaudible on the Democratic side, when Mr. Cockrell provoked the galleries into laughter by remarking: "We cannot hear a single word from the successor of Daniel Webster."

MR. DAWES

said that, being temporarily absent, he had not heard Mr. Ingalls' statement, and he was, therefore, unable to point out any difference between that Senator and himself, or to acknowledge any mistake.

Mr. Ingalls—I have set the matter right.

Mr. Teller referred to the anti-Chinese plank in the platform adopted by the last Republican National Convention, presided over by the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar), and inquired why that Senator had not then stood up and declared that that was contrary to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and contrary to the rights of humanity. It did not come with good grace that the two Senators from Massachusetts should assume all the virtue of the Republican party, and assert that anybody who differed from them was moved by hate. He (Teller) would rather be charged with the absence of some of the "sentiment" possessed by the Senators from Massachusetts than have the people say he was forgetful of the interests of

THE GREAT MASS OF MEN

who were the strength, spirit, glory, and hope of the American Republic.

Desultory discussion arose as to the necessity of amending the bill as proposed by Mr. Ingalls.

In a brief speech advocating this amendment, Mr. Bayard referred to the importation of the Chinese as a traffic in human flesh, abominable as any the world had ever seen.

Finally Mr. Ingalls modified his amendment by providing that the act shall not go into effect until ninety days after its passage, and the amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, amendments were adopted making the second section read as follows:

That any master of any vessel, of whatever nationality, who shall knowingly, on such vessel, bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, and permit to be landed, any Chinese laborers, etc.

MR. HOAR

moved to amend the bill by adding the following:

Provided, that this bill shall not apply to any skilled laborer who shall establish that he comes to this country without any contract beyond which his labor is the property of any person besides himself.

Rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 27.

Mr. Call moved to strike out the section which forfeits the vessel for the offense of the master. Lost.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by inserting:

Provided, that any laborer who shall receive a certificate from the United States Consul at the port where he shall embark, that he is an artisan, coming to this country at his own expenses, and of his own accord shall not be affected by this bill.

Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 24.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of California, a provision directing

THE REMOVAL OF ANY CHINESE

unlawfully found in a customs collection district by the Collector was amended to direct that he shall be removed to the place from whence he came.

On motion of Mr. Brown an amendment was adopted providing that the mark of a Chinese immigrant, duly attested by a witness, may be taken as his signature upon a certificate of registration issued to him.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Farley, that hereafter no State court or United States court shall admit the Chinese to citizenship.

Mr. Farley rose to speak upon what he termed "this bill of iniquities," but yielded for adjournment.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

was introduced by Mr. Saunders, proposing an amendment to the Constitution which will enable an election to be made by the people of Postmasters, United States Marshals, District Attorneys of United States Courts, Collectors of Internal Revenue, and other officers whose duties are to be performed within the limits of any State or part of a State, except Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts, and providing that all civil officers of the United States, heads of departments, and officers whose duties are temporary in their character, shall hold office for a term of four years, unless a longer term shall be fixed by law. The amendment empowers the President to remove any officer elected for any cause affecting the incumbent's character, habits, or other qualifications, excepting political or religious opinions. The officers mentioned are to be elected in such manner as the State Legislature shall prescribe.

Adjourned.

MR. VAN WYCK

introduced a bill in the Senate today entitled "A bill to settle and confirm title of purchasers, preëmptors, and settlers on the public domain." Its principal feature is to direct the Attorney-General to appear and defend the title of a purchaser, pre ëmptor, or settler, whenever any railroad or other corporation claims the same land under any land-grant of the United States to said corporation. It provides that he shall appeal the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary, to settle the title in the settler without regard to the value of the property or the residence of the parties in interest, and also that all proceedings and executions shall be stayed except in the test suit. The bill has grown out of investigations into the proceedings of the assigns of the Denver & St. Joseph Railroad Company against settlers in Nebraska, but its provisions are broad enough to protect any class of persons in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, and the Territories where land-grant roads are located. The members of the Committee on Public Lands are known to be favorable to the provisions of this bill, and it will undoubtedly be favorably reported and urged to its passage by the Senators. Mr. Van Wyck also introduced a bill to create a new district in Nebraska, to be called the Hitchcock Land District, and to be located in the southeastern portion of the State.

### IN THE HOUSE.

THE ATTEMPT TO REACH THE EDMUNDS BILL TO BOOT OUT POLYGAMY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Early in the session of the House today Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, moved that the House proceed to consideration of business on the Speaker's table, consisting of Senate bills passed at this session and not yet referred to committees. Mr. Haskell explained that his object was to reach the Anti-Polygamy bill, which passed the Senate some time ago. This explanation seemed to create something of a flutter on the Democratic side, and Mr. Springer rallied his friends to oppose the motion to go to business on the Speaker's table. On an aye-and-no vote the motion prevailed by 111 to 85, the following Democrats voting in the affirmative: Beltzhoover, Cassidy, Colerick, Dunster, Stockslager, and Vance. The adoption of the motion, however, did not carry the House immediately to the consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill, as there were some thirty bills on the calendar to be disposed of before that could be taken up. The first one evoked some opposition. It was the bill to purchase for the Government

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING

in Washington for $250,000. Springer, of Illinois, led the opposition to this measure. He made a motion to commit it to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which would have been equivalent to its defeat. On an aye-and-no vote the motion was defeated—74 to 112—and the bill passed without a division. Nine other bills, most of them of a private character, were passed, among them being a bill directing the Secretary of War to pay over to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland $7,500 to aid in the building of

A STATUE OR MONUMENT TO GEN. GARFIELD.

The remaining bills which interposed before the Anti-Polygamy bill were either referred to committees or informally passed over. As soon as the Anti-Polygamy bill was reached and read Mr. Converse, of Ohio, made a point of order against it that, as it would require an appropriation of money from the Treasury, it should receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole. There was no ruling on this point of order before the House adjourned. The members of the Judiciary Committee are studying the bill tonight, preparing themselves to discuss it tomorrow should it be reached. The general impression is that the point of order made by Converse will be overruled. If this shall be done the prospects are that a lively and somewhat protracted debate on the Mormon question will follow, and the Tariff-Commission bill will be still further postponed.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE GETTING INTO RATHER DEEP WATER.

They are almost solidly opposed to the Tariff-Commission bill, and they are quite as solidly opposed to the Anti-Polygamy bill, and they may be brought into a position within the next few hours where they will be obliged to choose between the two. The polygamy question is likely to come up in another form early next week. Mr. Calkins, Chairman of the Elections Committee, will ask the House to consider and dispose of the Utah contested election case. This is a privileged question, and the Democrats cannot dodge it. The Polygamy bill may not come up again until the House goes to the Speaker's table, and the motion to do that cannot be made until the expiration of another morning-hour. It is not certain, therefore, that the subject will be brought up tomorrow.

IT SEEMS MORE PROBABLE

that an effort will be made to consider the new rules. When the Speaker's table is again reached, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, will suggest a point which may deliver Speaker Keifer of his difficulty, and enable him to rule, strictly within the law of Parliamentary procedure, that the bill is not subject to the point of order that it makes an appropriation. Mr. Burrows, upon examining the Territorial statutes of Utah, to which he has been giving much attention in connection with the prospective debate upon polygamy, discovered that they require the Territory to make appropriation for the expenses of all election officers. The judges which it is proposed to create by this bill are election officers, and the query which this question naturally raises is, whether under the Territorial law the Territory will not be required to pay their salaries. Congress, by virtue of its controlling power, simply injects these election officers into the legal machinery of the Territory. Their expenses may very properly be paid under the Territorial law.

IF THIS POINT CAN BE SUSTAINED—

and it is the best one yet suggested to take the bill out of the operation of the rule—the polygamy debate may proceed when next the Speaker's table is reached. It, however, Speaker Keifer does not rule in that manner, it will be possible for the Republicans to reach the bill in a different way. Much interest is manifested as to how the Democrats will vote upon this question. There was an impression tonight that they had changed their views, and were about determining to vote unitedly for the bill. This at least was the impression of some of the Republicans who are managing the matter; but the impression was certainly not founded in anything the Democrats to this time have done or indicated. If the Polygamy bill passes, it may of itself settle the case of Cannon. With the Edmunds bill a law, Cannon could not hope to keep his seat, even if he could be admitted to it.

THE RULES.

The Republicans on the Committee on Rules have not yet ventured to call up the report which proposes to change the rules. As this new proposition is studied more carefully, serious objections have been found, and it is quite certain it will not receive the unanimous support of the Republicans. Those who have been interesting themselves to ascertain the exact situation say there are likely to be at least twenty Republicans who would oppose the proposed new rules. There is an apprehension that the change, while it might facilitate the transaction of general business, would to the same degree make it possible to pass some of the numerous jobs which are on the House calendar. The rule would empower the committees which might happen to be on the call to call up bills from the House calendar or designate the particular measure to be considered. The result would be, in effect, to place both the House calendar and the calendar of the whole House on the state of the Union under control of the respective committees as they should be called day by day.

AN EXAMINATION OF THESE CALENDARS

shows the great number of claims which would thus be easily reached. It is remembered that these rules, while adopted by a Democratic Congress, were approved by a Committee on Rules of which Gen. Garfield was a member, and that they met with his cordial approval. The three iron-bound calendars which were then devised, were devised for the express purpose of preventing the House from having easy access to the numerous jobs which might be presented to it.

REPORT ON THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Among the reports submitted to the House today was one by Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, from the Committee on Commerce, on the Steamboat bill. This is a measure which has been pending in Congress for five or six years past, and the subject is one which really demands legislative action. Some of the laws in regard to it have become obsolete and others have worked badly. One feature of the new bill will generally commend itself. As the laws now stand, the masters and owners of merchant vessels sailing under a foreign flag engaged in our coasting trade or inland navigation enjoy immunity from the regulations which govern American vessels in the same trade, and the latter are thereby placed at a serious disadvantage in our own waters. Among the other recommendations of the report is one reducing the fees for the inspection of vessels of twenty tons and under from $25 to $15, and reducing the license

to pilots and engineers from $10 to $1.50 to those of the first-class and from $5 to 75 cents to those of the second-class.

ONE OF THE AMENDMENTS

to the Steamboat bill is designed to bring all vessels navigating the waters of the United States under the laws governing the naval and merchant marine of the United States so far as they relate to lights and the rules for meeting and passing. Another amendment is to bring rafts and other water-craft in tow of steam vessels within the meaning of the rules applying to steam vessels. Another amendment fixes the sounding of fog-signals at two minutes of five minutes, as heretofore, and provides that fog-horns must be such as can be heard in advance a mile and a half in still weather. Another amendment provides that steam gages must be such as to show any excess of pressure of steam. Another provides that petroleum may be carried on vessels carrying passengers, provided it will not ignite at a temperature of less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE SPEAKER TODAY

laid before the House a letter from the Postmaster-General transmitting in response to a House resolution a draft of the act to repeal the second and third sections of the act of May 17, 1878, and to provide for the payment of the carriers of the mail. Referred.

THE NAVAL BILL AND JOHN ROACH IN A BAD HOLE.

Representative Harris, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, succeeded today in reporting the bill for a reorganization of the navy, and made an ineffectual effort to have it set as a special order for March 23. Springer, of Illinois, objected, and others were ready to do so had their objections been required. It looks now as if Mr. Harris would be unable to secure consideration of the bill this session, as it will require unanimous consent to take it up out of its regular order, and this will hardly be given.

## COMMITTEE WORK.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE HENNEPIN-CANAL PROJECT—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Hennepin-Canal project was discussed this morning before the House Committee on Railways and Canals, J. C. Dore, of Chicago, making an argument in favor of the construction of the canal. Mr. Dore discussed the project as one of National and not merely local importance. The proposed canal was of National importance because its construction would increase the grain-carrying facilities of the country and cheapen the cost of delivery at the seaboard. He quoted statistics to show the rapid increase in exportation of grain from this country to Europe. During the last year the export to Great Britain alone was 83,000,000 bushels, while Russia, the closest competitor of this country, exported only 5,000,000 bushels. Speaking of the canal as an improvement of local importance, he said Chicago would be greatly benefited by its construction, as all the railroads of the Northwest converged in Chicago, and there was to be found every facility for transportation to the seaboard. He said but little railroad opposition to this canal project need be expected. On the conclusion of Mr. Dore's remarks the Hennepin Canal matter was laid aside in order to give a hearing to Representative Hobitzell, of Maryland, on the Delaware Ship-Canal project.

GEN. HENDERSON SAID TODAY

he hoped to be able within a few days to get the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals to give a special meeting on the Hennepin Canal matter. He wanted to have a report on his bill as soon as possible. He thought, however, there would be some discussion of the question of the right of Congress to construct canals before this special bill would be acted upon. It is said by the friends of the Hennepin project that, if a report can be had from the Committee on Railroads and Canals an effort will be made to put the measure through attached to the River and Harbor bill. They say a precedent for this was set in the Senate in the last Congress. This course will be taken, it is said, solely to avoid the tediousness of getting the bill through Congress in the regular way. The regular River and Harbor bill for this year will be reported for discussion and not for passage under suspension of the rules, so there will be an opportunity for amendment.

ACTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TO OVERCOME THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Tariff reform made no progress whatever in the House today. At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee this morning Mr. Kasson was instructed informally to take advantage of every opportunity to secure the consideration of the Tariff-Commission bill. His success in doing this will depend entirely upon the wishes of the House. If only a small number of members desire to defeat the consideration of this measure, or postpone it almost indefinitely, they can do. Among the bills ahead of it are so many in which a considerable number of members are interested that the probabilities appear decidedly against the success of any attempt to lay aside measures on the calendar in order to reach the Tariff-Commission bill. It is now suggested that the easiest way to bring the House to a vote upon it is for the Senate to take up and pass

THE MORRILL BILL,

which is substantially the same as the one reported by the Ways and Means Committee. That is easier said than done. The friends of the Morrill bill in the Senate are by no means sure it will pass that body when it shall come to a vote, and in the Senate it is more difficult to reach a prompt vote on a measure than it is in the House. Very earnest efforts, however, are being made to reach the bill, and there was a disposition manifested by the Democrats in the Ways and Means Committee this morning to permit this to be done, provided the Republicans would make some concessions as to amendments. The Democrats maintained, and with much reason, that it was within their power to prevent action upon the bill entirely. Fifty-five bills preceded it upon the calendar.

BY MAKING DILATORY MOTIONS

action on the bill could be prevented until such time as it would be useless to pass it. Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Morrison, and others said the Democrats in the House desire to make a record on the tariff at the present session of Congress. They did not believe in the commission plan, and saw in it only a cunningly-devised scheme to prevent any action whatever looking to a reduction of taxation, but they were willing to allow the bill to come before the House and be fairly considered, provided they could have an assurance that the House would be given an opportunity to vote on certain propositions directly affecting the revenue. Mr. Kelley, Mr. Kasson, and other Republican members of the committee, in reply, said that the Democratic party was no more anxious to make a record on the tariff than the Republican party.

THE REPUBLICANS DESIRE A REVISION

of the tariff and a reduction of taxation. The Commission bill had been decided by a majority of the committee to be the most expedient way of ascertaining how a just and permanent rate of customs duties should be imposed. The bill had been reported to the House, and, in view of the great importance of the subject, it was necessary that immediate action should be taken upon it. The Democrats were asked to name the subjects upon which they desired votes in the House. Several matters were suggested —among them a proposition that, pending the labors of the commission (if one should be appointed), no duties above 50 per cent ad Valorem shall be levied upon imports. After much discussion pro and con an understanding was finally reached in committee that the Democrats would not offer objections to lay aside, one by one, the bill preceding the Commission bill on the calendar, the Republicans promising that

TIME SHOULD BE ALLOWED FOR DEBATE AND AMENDMENT.

The Democrats were also informed that opportunity would be given them to make a record on the tariff. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the sugar cases had made new legislation regarding the collection of duties on sugar imperative. Judge Kelley has introduced in the House a bill to repeal discriminating duties, and another to place certain articles, such as spices, oils, etc., upon the free list. These measures will be reported, and the Democrats will have an opportunity to make their speeches and offer their amendments. Judge Kelley said tonight he thought the Commission bill would be reached before long, and, in addition to it, there would be "quite a respectable little tariff bill" passed by the House before adjournment. While there may be some opposition on the part of individual Democrats, as also of individual Republicans, to laying aside certain bills on the calendar, the action of the majority of both parties may ultimately be in favor of reaching the Commission bill. It is the purpose to bring the bill before the House early next week.

IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.

Mr. J. M. L. Curry, of Richmond, Va., general agent of the Peabody educational fund, made an argument in favor of National aid to public schools on the basis of illiteracy in the States. Mr. Andrew J. Chambers, of New Haven, Conn., also addressed the committee on the question of appointing a commission of colored men to inquire into and report the material, industrial, and intellectual advancement of the colored people of the United States. He favored such a commission, and urged the committee to recommend the bill providing for one to the House.

THE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Representative Robinson, of Ohio, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to which was referred a bill, introduced by Representative Van Voorhis, of New York, authorizing the consolidation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, reported it back to the full committee today with two amendments. The more important of these amendments changed the phraseology of the bill so as to provide that it should not authorize the consolidation of parallel or competing lines. There was some discussion of the bill in committee, and it was finally recommitted with instructions to the sub-committee to add to it a section providing that a two-thirds vote of the stockholders of a company shall be necessary to authorize a consolidation. The original bill seems to have been designed to prevent competition in the Territories.

THE GLUCOSE MEN GIVING THE WAYS AND MEANS TAFFY.

A delegation of glucose manufacturers made an argument this morning before the Ways and Means Committee in opposition to the bill to impose a tax upon that article. The following is a summary of that argument: Gen. Warwick, in behalf of the Glencove Grape-Sugar and Glucose Manufactory of New York, exhibited samples of grape sugar, glucose, and corn sirups, and gave the constituent elements of glucose. He claimed that glucose is a healthy food, and said that honey contains 78 per cent of glucose, grapes 15 per cent, pears 8 per cent, apples 7½ per cent, and the cry that glucose is poisonous arises from ignorance. He asked Congress to refer this question to a committee of the best chemists, L. Nichol, of the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company, argued that the bill has two points in view—one to raise a revenue from glucose, and one to prohibit its entire production. It is admitted, he said, that the revenues of the country now are too large, and Congress is at work to reduce taxation. Therefore, this bill was not introduced for the purpose of an increase of revenue, nor would this bill, if passed, bring as much as one dime into the Treasury, for any tax on glucose would be prohibitory, because competition is so close and prices are so low that all the factories would be closed. If glucose is injurious and detrimental to health, why not, he argued, pass a law to prohibit its manufacture and sale? He claimed to be able to prove, by the best medical and chemical authority,

THAT GLUCOSE IS HEALTHFUL.

P. B. Vallier, of Chicago, representing the Kings County Refinery, of Freeport, Ill., gave a general history of the business, its growth from 100 bushels of corn daily to the present use of 6,000 bushels per day. The annual production in 1881 was 600,000,000 pounds. There is at present invested about $20,000,000 in this industry, which consumes vast quantities of coal and gives employment to thousands of people. Referring to Commissioner Raum's letter, he denied that glucose is injurious, or is used as an adulteration of food. He claimed that the acids used in the manufacture of glucose are extracted and that glucose is a far more healthful product than the cane sugars. He gave as authority for his statements Prof. Chandler of New York, Prof. Haines of Chicago, and Prof. E. S. Wayne of Cincinnati.

GEN. RAUM, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

said he recommended the bill to tax glucose, believing he was doing the people a service. He had considered glucose detrimental to the public health. He had thought it well that the Department of Agriculture should investigate the subject, and he would furnish that department samples made at Chicago and Peoria.

A. Woolner, representing the Peoria Grape-Sugar Company, proposed to Gen. Raum to direct the Collector at Peoria to inspect that factory. Mr. Woolner denied that the passage of the bill would prevent the production of glucose. He maintained that the experience of the Government in the matter of excessive taxation of distilled spirits had shown that such distillation could not be prevented. If the bill now before the committee should become a law, it would have the effect to close large manufactories, and, indeed, to stop entirely the lawful production of glucose, but every candymaker, fruit-preserver, retail grocer, druggist, and patent-medicine dealer (for they all use glucose) will provide himself with a kettle and other inexpensive apparatus and manufacture his own glucose on his own premises.

GLUCOSE THUS MADE,

by this imperfect manner, in small quantities, by persons unskilled in the art, will be very imperfect. It will be much more difficult to detect the presence of glucose in any article than it is an alcoholic substance. If they do not intend to do this, all prohibitory legislation will be of no avail. The First Napoleon, Mr. Woolner said, offered a reward of 1,000,000 francs for the production of sugar from the native vegetable growth of France, in order that his country might be free from colonial dependencies. The result was the discovery of the grape sugar, or glucose, and this has since been part of the daily food of the French people.

THE BILL TO LIGHTEN THE LABOR OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Representative House, of Tennessee, whose bill for the judicial ascertainment of the facts in relation to private claims was finally agreed to on Saturday by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, says of the bill that while it proposes to relieve Congress of a great burden, it would not necessitate an increase in the Court of Claims. He said Justices Drake and Richardson, of the Court of Claims, had been before the committee and had given it as their opinion that no increase would be needed. The fact was, he thought, that probably three-fourths of the private claims now before the House would never be presented in the Court of Claims if the bill should pass. These claims were brought to Congress solely on ex parte testimony in most cases, and when the claimants found their witnesses would be subject to cross-examination they would drop the claim if there was anything fraudulent about it.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

At the request of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State has cabled Minister Morton a copy of the Mason resolution of inquiry, and invited him to make such response as he may desire by mail as early as convenient. Minister Hurlbut, of Peru, and Minister Adams, of Bolivia, have also been notified of the commencement of the investigation and the former has been given a leave so that he may come home. Shipherd, who has been subpœnaed to appear before the committee on Saturday, with orders to produce papers and remain here until the committee gives him leave to go, has responded that he will be here.

ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD AND MEDICINE, SHOWING THE DAMAGES TO PUBLIC HEALTH, ESPECIALLY IN TEAS.

The House committee on Commerce, in reporting upon its bill looking to imposing some restrictions on adulterations in food and medicine say:

Your committee on the question of adulterated foods would submit just a few sample cases. Commercial cream of tartar contains tartarate of lime, which must within limits, be accepted as natural to it. Cases have recently been tried in England in which the adulteration charged was the lime tartarate present in this salt, but the magistrate properly refused to convict. Yet this is an article which, subject to gross adulteration. Among eighteen samples examined by the experts, six were found to be of satisfactory purity, eleven of them contained lime varying from 17 to 90 per cent, three of them having nearly the latter figure. Two contained no cream of tartar at all, but consisted, the one of sulphate of lime, alum, and acid phosphate of lime, and the other of alum, acid phosphate, and potato-starch. Corn-starch was also found in large proportion in one of the lime sulphate powders. Considering

THE USE OF CREAM OF TARTAR IN COOKING,

its impure condition is a serious evil. As we all know, this article enters into the manufacture of the bread of the world, and certainly such adulterations should be, if possible, stopped. Of nine samples examined in New York one had 86 per cent of terra alba, one 61 per cent, and the others contained lime-salt. Again, as to black pepper, the dealers appear to have lost all knowledge of the character of the pure article, as out of four samples examined, taken from respectable houses in the City of New York, only one was found pure. The others contained baked flour and rye, with sand enough to prove the unclean condition of the peppers when milled. Dr. Hassel in 1855 reported forty-three specimens taken from English stores, sixteen of which were adulterated. The chemist of the National Board of Health gave the results of a larger experience. Of 1,119 peppers, 578 were adulterated with rice, sago, potato, starch, brown and white mustard, wood, wheat bran and flour, oat flour, and ground gypsum. The Commissary-General supplied sixteen unopened sample cans for investigation. Of these two were adulterated with fresh flour, while six showed, from the quantity of sand present, the unclean and probably inferior quality of the peppers. Of thirty-two samples which were purchased four were pure. The remaining twenty-eight samples were mixed with ingredients which weakened their strength and impaired their usefulness.

ALLSPICE,

which has been found in England to be generally pure, in this country is mixed with such articles as bread-crust, beans, corn-starch, woody tissues, and tumeric. Of ground ginger fifteen specimens out of twenty-one were adulterated. Chinese teas are dusted with Prussian blue, and Japan teas with indigo, along with finely-pulverized sulphate of lime and silicates. In the preparation of

TEAS

for market, such drugs are used as black lead, indigo, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, Venetian red, carbonate of copper, and arsenite of copper. In the manufacture of confectionery different poisonous preparations are used, containing Prussian blue, carbonate of copper, cochineal, carbonate of lead, and red lead. It is useless to increase the number of these samples. It is believed by persons who have examined this subject for the past five years that a large proportion of the substances shipped from the Old World to the New, and which enter so largely into the manufacturing of the foods of this country, are adulterated and impure. It is easy for any one to see that this state of things must affect the general health of our communities.

## SMALL-POX.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH WILLING TO DO NOTHING BUT DRAW ITS SALARIES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Health-Officer De Wolf had separate interviews with the members of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health today, but was not allowed to be present at their meeting, which was held in secret. It must be said that these interviews were not entirely satisfactory, and that they do not promise any energetic action on the part of the National Board in the matter of compulsory vaccination. This board, like most of the organizations located at Washington, has a tendency to conservatism, and does not approve of the earnest methods of Western men. For this reason it is unfortunate for Chicago that Dr. Johnson, its representative on the board, is not present at these important meetings. All that can be said as to the board now is that it is considering the suggestions made to it by Dr. De Wolf, especially with a view of ascertaining whether the board has the power to do what Dr. De Wolf and the Northwest wishes. If the board shall decide affirmatively that it has the power, it will then remain to be seen whether it will be disposed to exert it. There is

SUCH "CONSERVATIVE INFLUENCE"

in the board—such a hesitation toward any action which might tend to disturb the existing order of things or excite antagonism—that it is very doubtful whether the board would take any decided action unless it should be impelled to do so by some controlling outside authority. That authority is very likely to be exercised. It happens that the President of the United States was made by law a member of this board, and if he chooses to exercise his authority he may be a very controlling member. Senator Logan, who had much to do with the drafting and passage of the act which created the National Board of Health, has stated to Dr. De Wolf that the necessary power rests in the board to do just what the Northwest requires, and Logan has suggested to Dr. De Wolf

TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

upon the subject. Gen. Logan is not himself well enough to call upon the President, but an interview has been arranged, and tomorrow David Davis, Senators Sawyer and Cameron (of Wisconsin), and Jesse Spalding, of Chicago, will call upon the President and present the case. Their purpose is to so impress the President with the immediate necessities of the situation that he, by virtue of his authority both as President and as an ex-officio officer of the National board, will direct the board to do its duty. If the results sought by Dr. DeWolf can be secured without attempting to pass a special law, of course very much time will be saved, as a bill of that sort would encounter very strong opposition from the New York steamship companies, and from the quarantine authorities of that city.

## THE DESPISED JUDGESHIP.

CONKLING AND HIS MAN ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—It is whispered that Conkling's declination may lead to a rupture between himself and Arthur, as it is believed he urged in his letter of declination the appointment of Clarence Seward, but that the President determined not to appoint him.

EDMUNDS.

The President has urged Senator Edmunds to reconsider his declination of the Supreme Judgeship, and has refrained from making another appointment, thinking he could persuade Mr. Edmunds to accept, but the friends of the latter who enjoy his confidence say he will not consent, under any circumstances, to accept. Senator Davis, of Illinois, is very anxious to have Mr. Edmunds appointed to the Supreme Bench, and it is said the request was made through him to Edmunds to reconsider. It is evident that Mr. Edmunds is firm in declining, and the President is now satisfied of this fact.

## APOLLINARIS.

PEOPLE WILL SOON KNOW WHETHER ITS GAS "GROWS IN IT" OR IS FIRED INTO IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—There is a sharp fight in progress here between the proprietors of domestic mineral waters and the owners and agents of Apollinaris water. Attorney-General MacVeagh decided that Apollinaris is an artificial water, and therefore dutiable. Secretary Folger recently reversed this decision, and decided that Apollinaris was entitled to enter this country without the payment of customs duty. A resolution is pending in Congress directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to take any steps toward carrying out his decision until there can be a thorough investigation of the question as to whether Apollinaris is entitled to be placed on the free list or not. Able legal talent has been employed on both sides. Ex-Senator Conkling is said to be counsel for the Apollinaris interests and to have received a cash fee of $50,000.

## WILD INDIANS.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—In response to a resolution of the Senate, Secretary Lincoln states that the number of Indians now held as prisoners under the order of the War Department is 654. There are 160 of Sitting-Bull's Sioux at Fort Randall, Dak., two Mescalero Apachés at Fort Union, N. M.; two Pah Utes at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; two Apachés at Fort Davis, Tex.; one Apaché and one Pi Ute at Alcatraz Island, Cal.; two Siletz and one Nez Percé at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.; forty-one Apachés and three Apaché scouts (the latter under sentence of death) at Fort Lowell, Ari.; twenty-six Apachés and one Apaché scout at Camp Thomas, Ari.; and 412 Cheyennes at Fort Keogh, Dakota, of the Sioux and Cheyennes. Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, says, in a report to the Adjutant-General, Division of Missouri: "At Fort Randall 160 Uncpapa Sioux are held as prisoners of war. I think most these Indians have never lived at any agency. They are part of the band of Sitting-Bull, and that chief is among them. I know of no legal objection to the final determination of the question of their further confinement, but if they are no longer to be held as prisoners of war I earnestly recommend that at least the principals, including

SITTING-BULL,

be sent to some agency in the vicinity of a military post. I do not think it will be prudent to release Sitting-Bull and his principal men from military supervision for some little time to come. They are now in technical rather than actual confinement. They occupy a camp in the vicinity of Fort Randall, but of course are under guard. There are at Fort Keogh 419 Northern Cheyennes. These Indians are prisoners only in name. They live in their own camps, and are not under guard. They cultivate the ground; they have cattle; they have built dwellings and cellars for the preservation of their crop. They are entirely self-sustaining, and are contented. I know of no legal objection to their removal, but I am confident they would think it a great hardship were they compelled to leave their houses, the ground which they have brought into cultivation, and their own improvements."

The other Indians, with the exception of the Apaches who were concerned in the White Mountain outbreak last summer, are all bad characters, who are held by the War Department at the request of the Interior Department.

## MISS SWEET.

THE ILLINOIS PENSION AGENCY.

*Special to Globe-Democrat.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—Col. Scribner, of Chicago, has withdrawn his candidacy for the United States Pension Agency for Illinois. This leaves the contest for the place, as now indicated, between Miss Sweet, the present incumbent, and Mr. Jonathan Hyde, of Dixon. Congressman Aldrich is actively for Miss Sweet, and she will pretty certainly receive the indorsement of Davis and Farwell. Congressmen Henderson and Thomas are pressing most energetically the claims of Hyde, and they have the coöperation of three or four other Republican members of the House from Illinois, and expect at least two more accessions to the supporters of Hyde from the Illinois delegation in Congress. The indications now point with a considerable degree of certainty to the success of Hyde. Congressman Thomas, who went in the Union army himself as a private soldier, said this evening that there are 100,000 soldiers in Illinois who served in the ranks, that they have secured but slight recognition in the distribution of Federal offices, and that as Mr. Hyde was a private soldier, was wounded, and has ever since been supported by crutches, and withal is abundantly qualified for the place, he gives him the warmest support for the office, and for the additional reason that he is not only personally worthy but a just and fitting recognition of the claims of the gallant private soldiers of the State.

## NOTES.

A "CRANK."

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—George H. Bethard, the Ohio crank, who, in the early days of the Guiteau trial, was arrested by a detective while trying to borrow a pistol to shoot the assasin, and who has since then served a three months' term in the workhouse for vagrancy, was discharged from that institution recently, but appeared in the police court again today on the old charge of being an habitual drunkard and vagrant. He was released on promising to go at once to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. Bethard, like the assasin Guiteau, claims to be both lawyer and theologian. He was for a time a Baptist preacher in Ohio, and claims to have practiced law in Chicago. He was a soldier, and was wounded in the Rebellion. He is the author of a series of theological articles which appeared in one of the newspapers of this city last spring in reply to Ingersoll's attacks on Christianity.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS, OF ILLINOIS,

is somewhat better today. He is ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and not pneumonia.

SENATOR LOGAN

expects to be out soon.

JOHN J. FLINN, OF CHICAGO,

Consul at Chemnitz, is here to receive instructions before leaving for his post.

MR. JUSTICE MILLER,

who was obliged to leave the Supreme Court the other day on account of illness, is out again.

REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN, OF MISSOURI,

is recovering.

SENATOR PENDLETON

is not able to attend the sessions of the Senate.

THE DINNERS OF REPRESENTATIVE FLOWER, OF NEW YORK,

are not likely to make him the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee after all. The granger Democrats think they might find it difficult to explain to their constituents why they elected a New York broker and the President of a railroad who gives dinners to that position, and the talk now is that Gen. Rosecrans is likely to be elected. Meanwhile a letter (which Charles A. Dana publishes today) in which Gen. Garfield, Chief of Staff of Gen. Rosecrans, sharply criticises that gentleman, is not likely to prove very interesting reading for the member from California. It had always been supposed that Gen. Garfield had, at the time, committed nothing to writing as to his opinion of Gen. Rosecrans' conduct of that campaign. The publication of this old letter shows that the contrary is the fact. Nothing more severe has been said at any time against Gen. Rosecrans than this. It is supposed Mr. Dana has had this private letter in his possession ever since he was Assistant Secretary of War.

ADVERTISING DEAD LETTERS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Postmaster-General has directed that after July 1 no allowance will be made to Postmasters advertising dead letters, unless authority is first obtained from the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

PROGRESS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Capt. Mead, commanding the United States steamer Vandalia, reports that the Panama Canal Company has cleared the entire route of trees and undergrush for a width of 300 yards.

A CALL FOR BONDS ANTICIPATED.

It is reported that Secretary Folger will soon issue the 108th call for bonds.

LABORERS.

A delegation representing the departments here and the navy-yards of the country called on the President today and urged the enforcement of the eight-hour law.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

L. C. Damaris, Portsmouth, O.; Thomas M. Cardwell, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Albert G. Patrick, Valley Falls, Kas.

The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Committee of Commerce, transmitted the report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade praying for a marine hospital.

CONGRESSMAN HAWK.

The newspapers and water-power owners of Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill., are attacking Maj. Hawk for his support of the Hennepin Canal measure, and charge that he is not representing the sentiments of a majority of the people of Whiteside County in his course. Mr. Hawk feels that he is representing the sentiments of that county and of his entire district, except perhaps those of a portion of the people of Sterling and Rock Falls, and in order to thoroughly protect them he has prepared and presented an amendment to the Canal bill, which provides for the payment of any damages which may occur to them, or any persons and corporations, by reasons of the drawing off of water from the Rock River at Dixon by the proposed canal and feeder. This, it is felt here, should satisfy all parties, and the friends of the measure do not consider it any detriment to it. They further commend the action of the member from that district for his faithfulness to his constituents in thus protecting their interests.

IS THIS A SCHEME TO GET THE SERGEANT OUT OF TROUBLE?

It is reported that Sergt. Mason, who shot at Guiteau, is likely to be brought a second time before the court-martial upon a charge of insulting the surgeons who, in the course of the late trial, were sent to his cell for the purpose of examining a wound received by him in the late War.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

gave a dinner tonight to the members of the Cabinet and a number of Senators, with their wives, in return for the hospitalities of the winter. Ex-Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Frelinghuysen, and Miss Beale were among the guests.

SCOVILLE

left Washington for Chicago tonight, and will return Thursday next. Judge Porter telegraphed District-Attorney Corkhill that he will reach Washington Friday to consult with him in regard to the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case.

## SOUR PORK.

**A Chicago Man Charged with Selling It to a Cincinnati Firm, Also with Sending Short Weight.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—Something of a buzz was created on 'Change today by the appearance of Edward Ludaky, an agent of Phil Armour. The story was as once started in the pork corner that he was here to make collections on purchases made by Cincinnati operators in Chicago in which the meat had proved unsatisfactory and payment had been declined. It was stated that a considerable amount of sour pork had been shipped here from Chicago, for which an attempt was being made to collect the full price, and also that several lots of pork had been received which proved to be of short weight. Evans & Kinney and F. A. Laidley & Co. were named as firms who had suffered in this way. Both firms were visited by a reporter and their statements secured. Evans & Kinney said that they had received pork from Chicago that was sour and other lots that were short in weight. One lot of two car-loads was found to be 1,500 pounds short in weight. They had written to the firms from whom they purchased asking that the matter be made right, but no attention had been paid to their complaint. They could not even get an answer to their letters. F. A. Laidley & Co. said that they had received sour meat from Chicago, and shipments that were short in weight. A lot of four cars received today was short in weight about 1,000 pounds. They had had no such difficulty as Evans & Kinney in getting the matter made right. In each case they had written Mr. Armour stating the condition of the shipment, and he had promptly replied asking them, if there was sour meat, to take it out and send it back to Chicago, and offering to make it right when there was short weight. Other firms were said to have received short weight or sour pork from Chicago, but no additional statements could be secured that were of a positive character. Evans & Kinney declined to say from whom they had made their Chicago purchases. Mr. Armour's agent was met by a reporter and asked if it was true that he was finding difficulty in effecting settlements with Cincinnati firms. He promptly replied that it was not. He said his visit was only of a semi-business character, and there was no trouble at all in making settlements. Knowing operators denied that this statement of Ludaky's was true, but they would give no names of firms who had refused to settle. They said that the people who had suffered were afraid to take the matter before the Chicago Arbitration Committee because of the difficulty of getting a just decision in cases in which Mr. Armour or his friends were interested. For that reason it was claimed that the matter was being kept quiet in the hope of effecting a private settlement that would be somewhere near satisfactory.

## DISHONEST DETECTIVES.

**The Mayor of Philadelphia Thinks the Detective Force Has Outlived Its Usefulness, and Will Abolish It.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—The detective force has at last been brought down, and, after a month of inactivity, Mayor King has given notice that it will be abolished next week, after an official life of nearly half a generation. It was about a month ago that Liggett's jewelry-store window was smashed and $4,000 worth of jewelry snatched. Without a scintilla of evidence the detectives pounced upon William Henderson while he was calling upon his sweetheart. He was discharged at the second hearing for want of evidence and upon proving a most satisfactory alibi. He then told a reporter that the arrest had been made in order to prevent his living an honest life; that he had been a thief, and had divided with them generously; and that they had told him that he would not be allowed in the city where he had enjoyed entire immunity as long as he was willing to make them partners in the fruits of his robberies. Upon information furnished by him and freely volunteered by leading citizens, the press has daily since then published stories showing how the detectives have refused to move unless paid; have connived at robberies, and, not content with allowing thieves to ply their vocation unpunished, have even consorted with them in public places and been made their confidants. The Mayor hesitated a long time, saying that the testimony was that of thieves and not to be trusted; but the mass of corroborative evidence has become too great, and today, without the investigation which he ordered a fortnight ago, he has announced his decision, saying that, even if the charges are false, there is an abundance of proof that the force has outlived its usefulness, for it has no longer the confidence of the community. The few officers whose reputation has not been smirched will be retained as specials, while the others will have to go.

## FATAL SURGICAL OPERATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 8.—A surgical operation of a fatal nature occurred in this city last evening in the case of a tumor removed from a lady named Leonard, whose home was at Sherrill's Mound. She arrived in the city last week for treatment, and it was decided to remove the tumor as the only chance to save the patient's life. The operation was performed in the presence of several of our best surgeons by one of the most skillful members of the profession, but she died under the knife in spite of the utmost care to save her life.

## A BLESSING BY CABLE.

CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—A telegram in the Latin language was sent today by Bishop Rider on behalf of himself and other members of the Catholic Provincial Council, now in session here, asking the blessing of the Pope upon the Council. A reply was sent by the Pope, signed by Cardinal Simeoni, complying with the request.

Brown's Iron Bitters strengthen the urinary organs and prevent Kidney Diseases.

# POLITICAL.

## Republican Differences in Kane County, Illinois, Render a Contest Uncertain.

## Men Who Would Like to Fill Offices in Elgin Soon to Be Vacated.

## Congressman Sherwin's Position a Cause of Anxiety Among the Aspirants.

## Ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, as a Prospective Member of Arthur's Cabinet.

## Municipal Elections in Illinois and Iowa, in Which the Prohibitionists Are Generally Defeated.

**Politics in Kane County, Illinois.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELGIN, Ill., March 8.—As far as the quantity of its Republicanism goes, Kane County occupies no uncertain place; the quality of the article, however, is apt to make a count of the ballots necessary before the result of a vote on an "off-year" can be announced. With a solid majority of 3,500 for the party choice for chief executive, the Kane County Republican can see no foe worthy his mettle in the opposition organization; hence finds his only chance for a fight, or any fun whatever out of an election, inside his own party lines. Probably this is the reason why town is pitted against town, and each little city has two or more camps, either of which would a little rather vote for a Democrat than for one of the rival faction. This feeling nowhere runs higher than in Elgin, and recent events have intensified it. Even the fact that it was a National election did not prevent N. H. Carlisle and T. E. Ryan, both stanch Republicans, and the straight party nominees, in 1870, from being in a positive minority here instead of having a clear majority of over 1,000, as did the rest of the ticket. Both were active partisans of Congressman Sherwin and were helped by him.

Just at present municipal politics are attracting some attraction. The spring elections draw nigh. Elgin must choose five Aldermen. A strong effort is being made to divest the issue from the old and hard fought questions of high or low license to that of municipal expenditure. One party will advocate rigid economy and another the issuance of bonds perhaps to the amount of $100,000, for much needed permanent improvements. As a result of reorganization a City Marshal and Superintendent of Streets will be elected this year. Both incumbents are candidates but must work hard to win. Marshal Powers has an antagonist in C. H. Potter, and the town elections are generally quiet except for the office of Collector, which is a free-for-all race. Candidates are already numerous. Another effort will probably be made here to unseat James A. Carlisle, Liberal Democrat, who has held the office of Supervisor for several terms, beating Republican competitors hitherto easily.

Already is the fight begun for the county offices that become vacant in the fall. So far, it is concentrated on the County Judgeship and the Shrievalty. For the first office it has a peculiar phase. Seven years ago two young men began their political career—successfully, singularly, almost accidentally. The "Grabber" and Independent ideas were at the full tide of their transitory existence. John C. Sherwin, of Aurora, and John W. Ranstead, of Elgin, were elected respectively County Clerk and County Judge over the Republican nominees by the coalescing of the Granger and Democrats. Both were reelected. Sherwin, by reason of a hot intersectional fight and Elgin's desire to kill off some one else, afterwards became Congressman. Judge Ranstead's career has been so spotless, and his administration of justice so impartial that, Democrat though he be, he has repeatedly proven his capacity to "lay out" any opposition. He now voluntarily leaves the bench and the office returns to the dominant party. Now the fight is before the convention instead of after. Elgin has two candidates—ex-State's-Attorney Henry B. Willis and ex-State Representative E. C. Lovell. In an election the chances for a home majority rather incline toward the latter; in a caucus toward the first named. Aurora's candidates are M. D. Southworth and A. G. McBoie. The venerable Judge Barry, of St. Charles, is a threatened candidate "in a certain event," which means if the chances finally look most favorable for a certain one of the other four, and depends somewhat on whether the Judge's brother, Maj. A. H. Barry, of this city, is the Democratic or "Independent" standard-bearer. As the office is not a remarkably remunerative one, Elgin will probably secure it, and, by rustling for everything, perhaps lose everything else.

For the Sheriffalty the present incumbent, N. S. Carlisle, of Hampshire, as yet has the inside track. Elgin will either present the name of ex-Sheriff C. S. Mixer or City-Marshal John Powers, both of whom want the office.

Candidates are not so plenty for the other offices. County-Clerk Meredith wants to keep his place, which Henry Rockwell, of St. Charles, also "makes after." Frank Young, of Kaneville, County Treasurer, will run for it again. Henry Bosworth, of Elgin, holds himself as a dark horse, while E. C. Hawley, of Dundee, is recognized as a sort of heir-apparent unless he resign his pretensions and aspire to the State Attorneyship, where other county candidates hope, he will consent to occupy the seat now filled by the Hon. O. P. Chisholm.

What gives an uncertain feature to the county contest is the yet doubtful position that the Congressman and his small but nearly personal following occupy. This is Sherwin's own county; he is a candidate for reelection, and must carry it. To do so he must make combinations that shall add greatly to his strength. Sheriff Carlisle, until lately his active lieutenant, has been browsing on the enemy's heids. He must be brought back into the fold or killed off. Elgin is bitterly anti-Sherwin, but has numerous candidates. By supporting which of them can a return support best be secured? There is an aspirant for Congressional honors right at home, in Aurora; he and his side must be kept down, but how? These are questions worthy of a politician, and are what give the present interest to Kane County politics.

**Ex-Senator Paddock as a Prospective Member of President Arthur's Cabinet.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., March 8.—Trans-Missouri people are beginning to wonder at the delay of the Acting President in nominating some one Secretary of the Interior or in making known his intentions of retaining Mr. Kirkwood. If a change is to be made, there are several reasons why ex-Senator Paddock, of this State, is likely to be the favored one. He is a Western man—not an Eastern man imported to the West for political purposes—but a Western man in thought, feeling, and spirit. His interests are all west of the Missouri River. He has lived in Nebraska since the year 1857, and is identified with the birth and growth of the State, and no history of the whole country west of the Missouri River would be complete without a prominent review of his labors in and out of office. A very strong reason why Paddock's chances are

# THE FLOOD.

## The Town of Austin, Miss., Swept by the Rushing Waters.

## Many of the Principal Buildings a Mass of Unsightly Ruins.

## Storehouses and Dwellings Carried a Distance of Half a Mile.

## The Water Twenty-five Feet Deep, and the Situation Growing More Desperate.

## Rain at Memphis Renews the Fears of Further Trouble—No Change at Helena.

## The Safety of New Orleans Depends upon an Already Weak and Undermined Levee.

## Relief Being Forwarded to the Sufferers with All Possible Dispatch—A Snow-Storm.

### A Terrible Picture of the Misery in Desha County, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—M. C. Harris, sent down to Desha County by Gov. Churchill to aid in distributing Government supplies to persons rendered destitute by the overflow, returned today. He said that along the river-front of Desha County, 100 miles in length, the destitution is beyond description. The water has reached an unprecedented hight. Scarcely a farm-house or a residence in the bottom has escaped inundation. The people have been compelled to build false floors in the houses or seek safety in some of the higher lands, where in rudely-constructed camps of brush, boughs, and cane they sit and wait for starvation and death. It is appalling, and without Government aid, liberally and quickly bestowed, there is no telling where it will end. Many persons have been feeding on the carcasses of drowned cattle. Personal investigation, as well as assurances from reputable gentlemen, convinced Mr. Harris that

NOT LESS THAN 600 FAMILIES,

averaging, say, six to the family, in Desha County alone, and dependent upon the charity of the Government. He believed it no exaggeration to place the gross number, old and young, at 3,500, distributed approximately as follows:

Knowlton's Landing, 100 families.
Laconia, 100 families.
Mouth of White River, twenty families.
Mouth of Arkansas River, twenty families.
Arkansas City (distributing point for Cypress Creek, Boggy Bayou, and back country), 250 families.

Indications point to a long continuance of the overflow, the most sanguine hardly daring to hope for its subsiding before May.

The breaks in the Mississippi levees caused a temporary decline in the waters on this side of the river, but the fall is so insignificant as to furnish but little, if any, relief.

THE DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING

cannot be measured or described.

### A Mississippi Town Almost Annihilated by the Rushing Waters.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 8.—The river remains stationary here, with thirty-six feet on the gage.

Passengers who arrived this morning from below report that the levee at Helena, Ark., was still intact yesterday afternoon. A force of 300 men were at work guarding all the weak points. The river there was rising steadily.

At Austin, Miss., between Memphis and Helena, the river had cut through the town, destroying the principal buildings, among the number the Masonic Temple. The Centennial Block, a large brick building, is almost demolished, the water being twenty-five feet deep all around it. Several storehouses and dwellings were washed away and carried a distance of half a mile. The situation was hourly growing more desperate.

### New Orleans in Peril.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The water at noon stands seven-tenths of a foot under the highest water ever known, and, under the influence of a strong contrary wind, is washing over into the streets at the head of Canal street and at Jefferson street. Apprehension is felt for the safe of Wagner's Levee, above Carrollton, where the bank is known to have become undermined. A break there would inundate the City of New Orleans.

LATER.—At half-past 3 o'clock the levee at Kennerville, the first town north of New Orleans on the Jackson road, broke for the space of ten feet into the pit excavated at that point by the railroad company. The railroad employés and citizens rallied and went to work building a back levee, with every propect of heading off the flood tonight.

### Bolivar County, Mississippi, Entirely Submerged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 8.—E. H. Moore, an attorney residing at Rosedale, county-seat of Bolivar County, Mississippi, was a passenger on the steamer Dean Adams, which arrived at midnight. He reports breaks in the Husupuckana and Lake Charles levees, which occurred Monday night. Hushpuckana is the largest levee in Mississippi, and these breaks submerge the entire County of Bolivar. At Rosedale, the water is ten feet deep in all dwellings. Of its 300 inhabitants only three families yet remain, and they are living in the garrets of their houses. All others fled and sought safety elsewhere. A portion of the levee immediately in front of Rosedale is crowded with negroes, mules, and cattle. The negroes number about five hundred, have no shelter, and are subsisting on cattle which they kill. Their condition is terrible, exposed as they have been for the past two days to cold, drenching showers that have fallen. Mules, cattle, and other stock have been drowned by hundreds and are hourly dying of starvation.

### The Ohio River Rising Slowly at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—The river is rising slowly, with eleven feet ten inches in the canal. The water will be over the lower lock of the canal by morning. It will be impassable. The Indy Fulton took a barge to the Parker wreck, and all the cargo that can be reached is being loaded thereon. Life-savers, while trying to save two men going over the falls this morning, upset the boat and would have been drowned had it not been for the other life-boat coming to their assistance and rescuing them. Ed Farrell, a member of the life-saving station, was hurt in the breast, but not seriously. All the men were landed safely at Portland, where they took cars and came up.

### Renewed Anxiety at Memphis on Account of More Rain.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 8.—The river here, according to the 8 gnal-Service reports, declined one inch, and now marks thirty-five feet eleven inches on the gauge. A steady rain has fallen all day and continues tonight, which will no doubt check the decline and perhaps again cause a rise. What provisions the General Government sent here have been distributed by Commissioners Mangum and Hemingway.

### The Flood at Helena, Ark.

HELENA, Ark., March 8.—The river has risen half an inch in the past twenty-four hours, and now marks forty-seven feet two inches on the gage, which is six inches above the late rise and ten inches above the highest water since 1862. The steamer Dean Adams reports the levee broke at St. Charles. The situation at Helena remains unchanged.

### Relief Measures for the Destitute People in the South.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—At a meeting of the merchants on 'Change at 1 o'clock today Gov. Crittenden made an earnest appeal for aid for the ...ssess in the overflowed districts of Southeastern Missouri. About $2,000 in money and provisions was donated at once, and the relief committee appointed some days ago was instructed to solicit additional subscriptions. Gen. Beckwith, of the Subsistence Department of the United States army here, has sent 14,000 rations to Mound City, Ill., 5,000 rations each to Pemiscot and Mississippi Counties, Missouri, and more are to follow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Secretary of War continues to receive dispatches representing that the distress is increasing in the overflowed districts of the Mississippi Valley, and stating that the rations sent will soon be exhausted. Twenty thousand more rations were ordered sent to Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—A public meeting of the Board of Trade adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That this board respectfully urges upon Congress the propriety of making a sufficient appropriation to enable the War Department to continue its work of relieving the pressing wants of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River.

### The People of Kansas Well Pleased with the Weather.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATCHISON, Kas., March 8.—The cold wave which swept over this country began last Saturday, and ended last night about midnight, turning then into a driving yet steady snow-storm, which still continues. Advices from all sections of the northern tier of counties state that the snowfall has been general, and, in response to inquiries, predict it to be the making of the wheat crop of the State. It is true that at no time has the same prospect existed for a wheat crop as now. Your correspondent today interviewed Ben. Wallack, who is an old Kansan, a practical farmer, and reliable in every particular. He has traveled extensively, and states that the area sown is larger by 15 per cent than last year in Kansas; that, owing to the drouths, many people moved away, and poor crops cause a scarcity of and dearness in the price of seed wheat, which will account for the losses in certain localities; also we have but little rain and snow this winter, while the present fall is sufficient to give the growing crop such a vigorous growth that the winds of this and next month cannot affect it. Farmers are encouraged by the fine outlook, and are making ready for large corn and spring-wheat plowing. The scarcity of corn is also remarkable. The merchants of Atchison bought sixty car-loads 150 miles west in the heart of the corn country on the basis of 57 cents for No. 2. We have no corn in this country worthy of mention. Our hogs and cattle are poor in consequence, and, were it not for the scarcity, would bring unremunerative prices.

### Snow.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—Snow has been falling all the evening in this locality, and there is already sufficient for good sleighing. The weather is becoming very unpleasant.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., March 8.—It has been snowing all day, with increased severity tonight.

### Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes the following:

The barometer is highest in New England, and lowest in the West Gulf States. The storm which was central south of Texas this morning has moved northward and is now central in Arkansas. Rain prevails in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley and Virginia and Missouri, and snow or rain in the Upper Lake region and Iowa. The temperature has risen slowly in the Mississippi Valley and the Lake region, with northeast to southeast winds, and fallen slightly in the Middle and South Atlantic States, with easterly winds. Clear weather continues in New England and New York, with light, variable winds and temperature below freezing.

Very heavy rains are reported in the Lower Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland Valleys. Indications are that rain will prevail in the southern portion of the Middle States, and rain or snow in the northern portion of the Middle States during Thursday.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather and rain, lower barometer in the eastern portion, a slight rise in temperature, winds shifting to south and west.

For the Lake region, generally cloudy weather and snow or rain, lower barometer, and northeast to southeast winds during the day, a slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, a slight rise in temperature, variable winds, and lower barometer.

Snow or rain are indicated for New England Thursday night and Friday morning.

The floods will increase in the Lower Mississippi during the week, and the river will not reach its highest point at Helena before Sunday.

CHICAGO, March 8—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Stations. | Ther. 2:18 p. m. | Ther. 10:18 p. m. | Wind. | | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 35 | 30 | N... | Light... | Clear. |
| Augusta | 27 | 26 | S.W. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Cincinnati | 51 | | S.E. | Light... | Clear. |
| Bismarck | 26 | 10 | N.E. | Light... | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 35 | 30 | S.E. | Light... | Clear. |
| Cairo | 48 | 48 | S.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Cheyenne | 30 | 30 | N.W. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Chicago | 37 | 36 | S.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Cincinnati | 48 | 40 | S.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Cleveland | 42 | 39 | S.E. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Davenport | 39 | 39 | S.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Deadwood | 31 | 28 | N.E. | Light... | Clear. |
| Denver | 37 | 34 | N... | Light... | Clear. |
| Des Moines | 39 | 36 | E... | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Detroit | 40 | 37 | E... | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Dodge City | 34 | 27 | N.E. | Light... | Cloudy. |
| Dubuque | 36 | 37 | N.E. | Light... | Cloudy. |
| Duluth | 27 | 27 | N.E. | Light... | Clear. |
| Erie | 35 | 37 | S.E. | Brisk... | Clear. |
| Escanaba | 30 | 30 | N.E. | Light... | Clear. |
| Fleischmann | 29 | 22 | N.E. | Light... | Cloudy. |
| Fort Buford | 20 | 18 | N.W. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Fort Custer | 37 | 34 | N.W. | Light... | Clear. |
| Fort Garland | 31 | 14 | S... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Fort Gibson | 58 | 41 | N... | Light... | Clear. |
| Galveston | 63 | 55 | N.W. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Grand Haven | 33 | 35 | E... | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Huron, Dak | 31 | 25 | S.E. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Indianola | 63 | 57 | S... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Kansas City | 38 | 37 | N.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| La Crosse | 35 | 34 | N... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Leavenworth | 46 | 47 | S... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Louisville | 49 | 47 | S... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Little Rock | 53 | 52 | S... | Light... | Clear. |
| Marquette | 30 | 29 | S... | Light... | Clear. |
| Memphis | 50 | 47 | S.E. | Brisk... | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 33 | 33 | S.E. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Moorehead | 25 | 14 | S.E. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Nashville | 48 | 54 | S.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| North Platte | 33 | 29 | N.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Omaha | 33 | 33 | N.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Oswego | 38 | 32 | S.E. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 46 | 38 | S... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Port Eads | 68 | 68 | S... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Port Huron | 32 | 34 | S.E. | Light... | Cloudy. |
| Rochester | 34 | 34 | S.E. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| San Antonio | 54 | 41 | N... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Sandusky | 34 | 36 | E... | Light... | Cloudy. |
| Springfield, Mo | 47 | 45 | S... | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Shreveport | 60 | 51 | S... | Light... | Clear. |
| Sprmgfield, Ill | 44 | 43 | S... | Light... | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 51 | 51 | S... | Light... | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 29 | 31 | E... | Light... | Cloudy. |
| St. Vincent | 29 | 18 | S.E. | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Toledo | 37 | 38 | S.E. | Fresh... | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg | 59 | 65 | S.W. | Light... | Clear. |
| Yankton | 37 | 29 | E... | Fresh... | Clear. |
| Waskanie | 29 | 24 | S.E. | Light... | Fair. |

*Too small to measure. †Thunder storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18a. m. | 30.519 | 33.3 | 84 | S. E... | 9 | *— | Cloudy. |
| 10:18a. m. | 30.479 | 34.1 | 64 | S. E... | 10 | 0 | Cloudy. |
| 2:18p. m. | 30.321 | 36.9 | 61 | E... | 12 | 0 | Cloudy. |
| 6:18p. m. | 30.28 | 36.0 | 79 | N. E... | 12 | 0 | Cloudy. |
| 10:18p. m. | 30.34 | 36.0 | 89 | N. E... | 8 | .07 | Lt. rain. |

Maximum temperature, 39.0.
Minimum temperature, 29.8.
Mean daily barometer, 30.377.
Mean daily thermometer, 35.4.
Mean daily humidity, 79.7.
*Too small to measure.

## MINISTERIAL SCANDAL.

### Arrest of a Preacher on the Charge of Having Been Too Intimate with a Lady Not His Wife.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKLAND, Me., March 8.—A ministerial scandal in this community culminated last evening by the arrest of the Rev. E. H. Ellis, of Neponset, Mass., for criminality with the wife of Mr. John E. Rose, of Thomaston. Ellis is a Baptist clergyman, who has been holding revival meetings in this section of the State for some two years. He brought forged letters from the Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Tremont Temple, Boston, who he falsely claimed as a brother. He preached for some time at the Cedar Street Church in this city, and has held meetings in Waldoboro, Friendship, and Thomaston recently. He has been at North Haven, and was arrested there by Sheriff Spaulding, who took him from the pulpit while eloquently addressing a large meeting. He was taken to Thomaston this afternoon and arraigned before Justice Doe. He pleaded not guilty. It is alleged, according to the evidence of the prosecution, that Ellis and Mrs. Rose registered at Lawrence, Mass., and Nashua as man and wife. Incriminating letters written in ink that only became visible by warming the paper have been intercepted. Mr. Rose and wife belong to highly respectable families. Ellis is about 35 years old, and has a wife and children at Neponset. The developments have created much excitement.

### The Queen's Trip to Italy.

*London Week, Feb. 27.*

Her Majesty will leave Windsor for Mentone shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of March 13. Traveling with the Princess Beatrice and her suite by royal saloon train over the South-western Railway, the Queen will, upon arrival in Portsmouth Dockyard, be received by the naval and military authorities, and will at once embark in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the hour for sailing being half-past 12.

The strictest privacy will be maintained during the entire railway-journey, and visitors will be rigidly excluded from the jetty of the Royal Dockyard. The Queen will not assume her incognita until she reaches Cherbourg, the Victoria and Albert flying the royal standard so long as her Majesty remains on board, and the escorting flotilla consisting of the royal yacht-tender Alberta, the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, and the Trinity House yacht Galatea.

The Queen will spend a full month on the Continent, the probable date of her reembarkation being April 13. The statement that her Majesty proposed making a call at Arolsen was purely speculative, as I understand that no such intention was entertained by the Queen, who will cross back en route for Windsor.

The villa which the Queen is about to inhabit at Mentone is a modern structure sumptuously furnished, and filled with all the most modern appliances for health and comfort. It was built by Mr. Henfrey, the same gentleman whose villa was occupied by her Majesty during her visit to Baveno. Mr. Henfrey is to be congratulated; it is not often that an English subject, however wealthy, has the chance of twice being honored by his sovereign as his guest.

## CASUALTIES.

### A Little Girl Killed by an Explosion in a Brewery.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—Amelia Schuckman, aged 5 years, daughter of a brewer, was instantly killed by an explosion at the brewery today. Workmen were engaged pitching the inside of an immense beer cask, and, after completing their task, rolled it from side to side. A flaming noise was heard, and the men fled just in time to get out of the reach of the flying missiles, one of which struck the little girl, who was thirty feet distant, crushing her skull and causing instant death.

### A Car Full of Lucky Negroes—Eight Unlucky Men.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 8.—Yesterday afternoon a passenger and freight train was wrecked on the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, six miles from this city, and eight men wounded, none fatally. The engine and two cars passed safely over the trestle, but the next two, a box-car and a mail-car, fell through. A car containing negro laborers was left perched upon an embankment.

### Tried to Board a Moving Train.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 8.—Private George Loftus, Company M, Sixth Cavalry, was killed here tonight by falling under a freight-train which he was trying to board to ride from the city to Fort Leavenworth. His legs and arms were cut off, and the body scattered for fifty yards along the track.

### Kicked by a Horse.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 8.—A young lad named Wagner, living a short distance south of this city, was kicked in the forehead yesterday evening by a vicious horse, and had his skull fractured. A piece of the fractured bone was removed today by surgeons, but there is little hope of recovery.

### Careless Handling of a Loaded Gun.

*special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WAUPACA, Wis., March 8.—While Edwin Starks, a farmer, was handling a loaded gun in the depot at Royalton, Tuesday, it went off, the whole charge of shot taking effect in his body, causing death a few minutes afterward. The unfortunate man was 25 years old, and was married not many weeks ago.

### Narrow Escape from Death by Burning.

PEORIA, Ill., March 8.—While Mrs. M. Hays, of Kingston, was sitting by the fire last night, her clothing caught fire, and she was saved from a horrible death only by the prompt and heroic action of her stepson, aged 10 years, who tore the clothing from her body. Mother and son were badly burned in the conflict with the fire.

### Mutilated by Machinery.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MUNCIE, Ind., March 8.—James McNamara, while feeding the braker in Boyce's flax and bagging mills in this city this afternoon, was caught by the machinery, bruising his body and tearing off the right arm near the shoulder. Recovery is thought doubtful.

### A Boy Killed in Jumping from a Freight-Train.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 8.—At Eldora, this morning, a 14-year-old son of the Hon. S. G. Winchester, in jumping from a moving freight-train, fell head downward and died of concussion of the brain in a few minutes.

### Quicksilver in the Rags.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 8.—A special from Marlboro says: "Quicksilver has been discovered among rags at the Monadnock Mills, which is thought to explain the recent epidemic among the mill hands. The mills have resumed operations today for the second time.

## LABOR.

### Outrageous Proceedings of the Strikers at Omaha, Neb.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—The strikers and Labor Union, finding themselves thwarted in their efforts to persuade or intimidate the laborers brought to take their places from Plattsmouth and Lincoln to quit, formed a procession of 4,000 men and marched to the grading grounds this afternoon. They broke ranks there and rushed into the grounds, overpowering the regular police and some thirty-eight special police, and, after several fights, succeeded in gaining entire possession of the ground and scattering the tools. No attempt has been made to resume work. Three special policemen were beaten by the mob and severely hurt. They are in the hospital, and one who was stamped upon is injured internally. Several other specials were rescued and taken out of danger by the regular police. The authorities are firm, but practically powerless without aid from abroad, and have appealed to the Governor for aid. There is but a handful of militia in this State, and none in this city, and their inefficiency in the strike riot of 1878 is remembered. It is believed that United States troops will be called out as a last resort, there being considerable Government property here.

### Hopes of an Amicable Settlement of the Pittsburg Difficulties.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—Hope of an amicable adjustment of the troubles between the steel manufacturers and their employés increases. It is thought likely now that the immediate difficulty at Homestead will be submitted to arbitration, a willingness to have the matter so disposed of having been expressed by each side. There does not appear to be grave reason to fear that a general and long-continued strike will be the outgrowth of the Homestead affair; still, favorable as the present indications appear, the danger has not altogether subsided. Everything is quiet at Homestead, and the mill is running in all departments, although rather ligat-handed.

## SUICIDE.

### A Prisoner in the City Jail at Baltimore.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—August Kisner, a prisoner at the city jail here, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself to the cross-bar of the window of a dark-cell in which he had been placed fifteen minutes previous for punishment. He tore his shirt into strips, which he tied together in a noose to hang himself with. He was a bad character, and had been locked in the dark-cell for disobedience of orders issued by the Warden of the jail. He leaves a wife residing in Philadelphia.

### A Veteran of the War of the Rebellion.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—Theodore Tobbe, a German, who had been on a protracted spree for some days, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He attempted suicide last October while under the influence, but his friends thought he was all right now. He was a prominent member of the Turners, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, having gone through the entire Rebellion.

### A Stranger at Neoga, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEOGA, March 8.—A German giving the name of Henry Massman, from St. Louis, suicided by hanging in his room at the Neoga House in this city today. He had been here since Jan. 13, and had a ticket through to New York. He was always reticent, and no one here knows much about him.

## STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived, the Gellert, from Hamburg, and the Hermann from Antwerp.

LONDON, March 8.—The steamships Denmark and Spain, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, March 8.—The Bulgarian, from Boston, and the State of Florida, from New York, have arrived out.

## CHICAGOANS SUED.

DALLAS, Tex., March 8.—Adams & Leonard, bankers, filed suits in the District Court for $14,000 against the Anglo-American Land & Claim Company of Chicago. This corporation is the parent of the Chicago, Texas & Mexico Railroad, and the suits are brought to recover payments on acceptance due the bank on railroad construction. Adams & Leonard have been doing the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railroad banking business.

## OBITUARY.

### Joseph Pancoast, M. D.

*Special to Globe-Democrat.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7.—Joseph Pancoast, the eminent Philadelphia physician and Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, died at 11 o'clock this morning of pneumonia, at his residence, No. 1030 Chestnut street, aged 77 years. His illness was of short duration, and did not present alarming symptoms until last Friday. At that time he became prostrated with acute lung congestion, and his condition grew gradually worse until death came. He was attended by his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast, and Dr. Da Costa. Dr. Joseph Pancoast was born in 1805, in Burlington County, New Jersey, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, with the degree of M. D. Upon entering professional life he made surgery a specialty, and eventually became the ablest surgeon of his day. Among the many new operations devised by him was one for soft and mixed cataracts upon the eye; in 1841 a new process for removing cystic tumors, a quick process for correcting strabismus. He afterward demonstrated that after the eyebrow had been destroyed a good-looking substitute could be made by raising a flap of the scalp with the soft, drooping hair of the temple, and giving it a long pedicle to run in a bed cut for it up to the brow. He four times performed with success a lumbar operation for large abscesses lying in the connective tissues between the colon and cæcum and the front of the quadratus muscle. Later he found that by cutting the posterior muscles of the velum palate at a certain point a voice that was unintelligible could often be restored. He was the originator of the operation for the relief of stricture of the bladder, performing it first in 1826, and it has since been followed here and in Europe. Amputations at the hip joint, or even high up on the thigh, were formerly very fatal operations from the excessive loss of blood; far more patients died than recovered from these operations. Dr. Pancoast died several years ago, and has been succeeded by his son, and was elected Emeritus Professor.

### Funeral of the Late Horatio S. Loomis, of Hyde Park.

A large number of the residents of Hyde Park assembled at the house of the late Horatio S. Loomis on Cornell avenue yesterday afternoon to render the last honors to their esteemed and respected friend. The pall-bearers, all personal friends of the deceased, were James Morgan, L. A. Talcott, John Davis, Col. William H. Thompson, E. T. Root, and A. Mitchell. The Rev. Charles H. Bixby, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiated. The music was under the direction of George F. Root. The floral decorations were unusually beautiful and profuse. The remains were taken by carriage to Oakwood Cemetery.

### Edwin Shalter, of Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., March 8.—Edwin Shalter, a prominent attorney and a Democratic politician of this county, died at Tuckerton this morning from an overdose of morphia taken by mistake.

### Col. Jam s George, at Rochester, Minn.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 7.—Col. James George dropped dead while walking across the room at his residence at 8:30 this evening.

### The Rev. C. B. Stevens, at Fargo, Dak.

FARGO, Dak., March 7.—The Rev. C. B. Stevens, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, died suddenly this morning. He is universally lamented.

### Henry C. Pindell, of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—Henry C. Pindell, a prominent lawyer of this city, died this morning, aged 52.

## THE JESSE JAMES CANARD.

### The Way It Was Told in the Afternoon.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—A passenger who arrived on the Wabash train this morning said that while he was waiting for the train at Moberly a Sheriff's officer entered the depot there, having just arrived from the west, looking very pale, worn, and bespattered, and told an exciting story, which, if true, will cause much rejoicing among railroad officials. He said that Jesse James was captured last evening at some place in Kansas, the passenger did not remember the exact location, after a determined and bloody fight, in which he killed seven pursuing officers and wounded three others. Jesse himself is said to have been shot full of holes, and it is impossible for him to live. The outlaw was surrounded at a log cabin in the midst of a heavy timber, where he and an only companion, supposed to be Ed Miller, were in hiding. They were asleep when the posse arrived on the scene, but the door of the hut was securely barricaded. They made a desperate resistance, and killed the seven officers while an attempt was being made to batter down the door from the inside. Jesse's companion was shot dead. The officer who told the story claimed to have been with the party and had just reached Moberly by train.

### The Way It Was Told in the Evening.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—It was reported by a gentleman who came in on the Wabash train, that he heard from the Sheriff of Moberly that Jesse James and a companion had been surrounded by officers in some place unknown to the gentleman, in Kansas, in a little cottage; that Jesse fought desperately and killed seven of his assailants and wounded three others, before himself mortally wounded. The story is treated with incredulity by some of the local officers here, and wholly disbelieved by others. Particulars are wanting.

## GEN. STURGIS.

### The Mythical Capt. Linden.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—CAPT. LINDEN (?) says, in his recent letter, that he fought under Sturgis in 1862 and 1864. This possibly may be so, but, as there is a question at issue, it might be well for this hero of Guntown, who fired the first shot on that fatal day, and who with such remarkable valor covered and protected the rear on that terrible night, to say to what command he belonged during those engagements under Sturgis. Certainly not with the Second New Jersey Cavalry, for it was not organized until the latter part of the year 1863. Capt. Linden's date of enlistment being Sept. 25 of that year. The regiment did not leave the State of New Jersey until Oct. 5, when it went to Washington and Alexandria, Va. In November of the same year the regiment was sent to the Southwest, and finally joined the expedition under Gen. William Scoy Smith to West Point, Miss. This warrior, so desirous of establishing a character for Sam Sturgis, should enlighten the people. F. W. SNELL.

## PACKING AT CINCINNATI.

### Report of the Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce for the Past Winter and Summer—A Big Decrease in the Season's Work.

CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—Superintendent Maxwell, of the Chamber of Commerce, today submitted a report in detail of the pork-packing in Cincinnati for the past winter and summer showing the number of head, weight, yield of lard, etc., from which it appears that the decrease in the number of hogs packed during the past winter compared with the previous year was 137,547, while the decrease in the aggregate gross weight was 38,625,847 pounds. The decrease in the aggregate yield of lard was 6,455,576 pounds. The average cost per 100 pounds gross weight of hogs was $6.25 84-100, showing an increase over the preceding winter average of $1.61 65-100. Of other products the statement shows a decrease in barrels of pork of 11,918, and cut meats (green weight) of 17,192,089 pounds.

## THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

JACKSON, Tenn., March 8.—A conflagration occurred here, destroying property valued at $50,000, including six business houses. The fire originated on Market street, and is supposed to have been incendiary. The people burned out were small dealers, carrying but light insurance, and the loss falls more heavily on the sufferers. The city seems to be in the hands of a mob, who seem fully determined to destroy it. A mass-meeting was held to devise a means of protection.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—The corps of Central Office detectives in this city has been disbanded and the department abolished by order of Mayor King, because of the charges that the officers of the department were in league with and controlled by burglars and other criminals. Official detective work will be hereafter done by special officers of each police district.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 8.—John O'Mason and wife, an aged couple living near here, and possessed of considerable money, were found murdered this morning in their house, and the money gone.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—William Tilly, Henry Walnow, John Trobin, George Cullan, and Arthur Aignor have been arrested by detectives at different points along the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, between Poplar Bluff, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark., charged with burning several thousand cords of wood belonging to the road, and for attempting to wreck trains a few weeks ago. The entire party is in jail at Kensett, Mo., and two of them have turned State's evidence. The testimony against them is said to be conclusive, and they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—Last night Francois Guerin, a white man, shot and slightly wounded his wife, a colored woman.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—Last night James Conerove stabbed to death Richard Shea in a drunken quarrel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—In the great case at Auburn, Cal., Steinagel, the train-wrecker, was found guilty. The jury returned after three hours. The prompt verdict was a surprise to all. Steinagel's attorney will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELGIN, Ill., March 8.—Jacob Danner was placed under $250 bonds yesterday for a peculiar offense. He was outbid for a dwelling-house in which he lived by Frederick Fehrman. Having to vacate it for the new owner, much against his will, he dismantled the house, tearing out fixtures and wood-work, staving in ceilings and walls, and defiling the well, cisterns, and interior of the rooms; hence his arrest. Both parties interested are well-to-do Germans, Fehrman being a merchant and ex-Alderman.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELKHART, Ind., March 8.—Today the fat of Dr. Montgomery, the colored abortionist, on the effect of whose vile practice Miss Alice Bus died, was decided by setting an eight-year permit for the penitentiary and a fine of $250. The city is at last rid of him.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 8.—Detective Bycraft, a young man about 25 years of age, was arrested today charged with assault with intent to murder. He went to James Holmes house, and, when the latter's daughter came to the door, fired at her, the ball grazing her forehead and inflicting a slight wound. Jealousy was the cause. Bycraft has an examination tomorrow, and is out on $1,000 bail. Miss Holmes is a prepossessing girl of 16 years.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CANTON, O., March 8.—In the case of the State vs. T. J. Rice, the man who killed his fellow-tramp here the 8th of August last in a drunken quarrel, the jury returned a verdict at noon today of murder in the second degree. The prisoner took the verdict stoically. A motion for a new trial has been made.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

### Destruction to the Amount of $50,000 in Oberlin, O.

*Special to Cleveland Herald.*

OBERLIN, O., March 7.—Shortly after midnight a fire broke out in the rear of the frame building owned by Mr. Herrick, and immediately adjoining Goodrich's post-office, on College street. This building contained with a row of old frame stores occupied by the following parties: E. J. Goodrich, H. M. Platt, I. M. Gardner, druggist; Rowland, druggist; Carter, hardware merchant; Tobin, harness-maker; and Henderson, barber. The alarm spread rapidly, but the flames more than kept pace. Before the engine or any other assistance could be brought up the fire had made rapid headway. In several minutes the first building was in ruins, and the fire had reached the store of Kline & Dudley from the back part, and the building occupied by H. M. Platt's protograph gallery and E. J. Goodrich's bookstore on the front. The old frame buildings burned like tinder, and by 12:30 the whole block from Dr. Austin's office around the corner to Munson's store was one immense sheet of flames. When the fire struck the hardware store, several large quantities of powder ignited with loud explosions. The work of the firemen and volunteers who swarmed around was almost fruitless. Nothing could be done to save the whole block of buildings from immediate destruction. The work of the conflagration has been quick and decisive. The flames are now under control, but a whole block is in ruins. Aside from the business buildings, the dwelling houses of Miss Morse and of Burnett are burnt. The fire has been raging only one hour and a half, and a square, with a face of 240 feet on College street and 150 feet on Main street, is a smoldering field of ruins. Among the buildings burned is the historic drug-store of Rowland & Bronson. There was great apprehension for the safety of the other buildings in the neighborhood. The heat was so intense as to break the window-panes in the buildings across the street. By prompt action the surrounding buildings have been saved.

The losses are considerable. The following are the most important: E. J. Goodrich, $24,000; insurance, $8,000. Carter & Wood, $12,000; insurance, $6,000. J. M. Gardner, $9,000; insurance, $4,500. H. M. Platt, $600; insurance, unknown. Thad Rowland, $4,000; insurance, $3,500; Kate Morse, $1,300; insurance, unknown. Other minor losses are not yet ascertained. No adequate explanation of the cause of the fire has been given. When first seen an old outhouse behind the butcher-shop of Tuttle & Farr was in flames, and also the rear part of the main building. A hot fire had been used during the afternoon in the outhouse for refining lard. The boy who had in charge is positive that all the fire was extinguished.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary. A midnight, in an hour and a half over $50,000 worth of property was destroyed. On this there was an insurance of $22,800. Strenuous effort was made to save the property except the well-known saloon-fixture run by Bronson. There is of course considerable interest over the loss of the notorious drug-store. The fire has stopped the trouble more effectually than the lawyers or evangelists could ever do. It is a surprising fact that no effort was made to save the contents of the store. After removing the snowcaps the proprietors locked the door and refused to allow any one to enter. Bronson did not raise a finger to save anything or to take any part in checking the flames. Nothing can yet be ascertained concerning the future plans of Rowland & Bronson. Plans are already being formed to build a substantial brick block in place of the former frame structure.

### Attempted Incendiarism.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JOLIET, March 8.—A diabolical attempt was made about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening to burn the business portion of Plainfield, which was fortunately frustrated by the opportune discovery of the fire. Some boys who were playing in the rear of G. N. Chittenden's store gave the alarm, and, on investigation, it was found that a roll of cottin-batting, saturated with kerosene, had been placed under the back steps of Norin Pratt's furniture-store and ignited. A quantity of paints and varnishes are kept in the rear part of the store, and had the fire once obtained headway the entire block would in all probability have been consumed, as the village has

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AMUSEMENTS.

**Haverly's Theatre.**
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. "The Shaughraun."

**Grand Opera-House.**
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Miss Rhea. "Camille."

**Hooley's Theatre.**
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Vokes. "Fun in a Fog" and "Cousin Joe."

**McVicker's Theatre.**
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Lotta. "Bob."

**Olympic Theatre.**
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Baker and Farron. "Chris and Lena."

**Academy of Music.**
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Charleston in "Kit."

**Criterion Theatre.**
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

**Lyceum Theatre.**
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

**Central Music-Hall.**
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Lecture by John B. Gough. Subject: "Peculiar People."

**Hershey Hall.**
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Dr. Townsend—"Examinations in Phrenology."

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882.

GENERALLY cloudy weather, snow or rain, and slightly higher temperature, for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Supreme Court of Rhode Island yesterday entered an order for the sale by auction of the Sprague estate in bulk. The upset price was fixed at $2,880,000.

SENATOR SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, yesterday introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election by the people of all Postmasters, internal-revenue officers, and United States Marshals and District-Attorneys.

THE Hennepin Canal project was again presented to the House Committee on Railways and Canals yesterday, and it is understood that if a report can be had from the committee an effort will be made to push the measure through attached to the River and Harbor bill.

THE bill for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic-liquor traffic was taken up yesterday in the Senate, and Mr. Bayard's motion to commit to the Finance Committee was rejected by a vote of yeas, 19; nays, 26. The vote was a party one, the Republicans opposing the motion.

A DELEGATION of glucose manufacturers yesterday addressed the House Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to the bill imposing a tax on that product. They took the ground that glucose was a healthy food, not used as an adulterant, and indispensable in certain classes of manufactures, and argued that the tax proposed would amount to a confiscation of important business interests.

AN argument in favor of National aid to public schools on the basis of illiteracy in the States was made yesterday before the House Committee on Education and Labor by Mr. Curry, General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund. Mr. A. J. Chambers, of New Haven, Conn., addressed the committee on the question of appointing a commission of colored men to inquire into and report on the material, industrial, and intellectual advancement of the colored race.

CONSIDERABLE progress was made with the Chinese bill in the Senate yesterday. An amendment offered by Mr. Hoar limiting the suspension of the coming of Chinese to ten years in lieu of twenty as proposed by the bill was lost by a tie vote, 23 to 23. Messrs. Hoar and Dawes presented the sentimental Massachusetts view of the situation, but several amendments offered from the same quarter were voted down. The debate will be resumed on the amendment prohibiting the admission of the Chinese to citizenship.

AN important meeting of representative business men of London was held yesterday at the Mansion House in favor of a bimetallic currency. Letters of approval of the objects of the meeting were sent by the French and German Ministers, and the representatives of the United States, Greece, Holland, Roumania, and Chili were present. The Governor of the Bank of England and several members of Parliament spoke to resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver and the objects of the Paris Conference, which were carried.

OMAHA, Neb., is in a position to appreciate the necessity of an efficient police force. The striking railroad laborers there yesterday took possession of the ground where work was being carried on by laborers brought from adjoining cities. The regular police and thirty-eight specials who had been enraged were driven from the place, and the rioters remained in possession. Three of the special policemen were so badly beaten that they had to be taken to the hospital. The authorities are powerless, and have appealed to the Governor for aid, but Nebraska has only a skeleton militia, and it is believed that the aid of United States troops will be called for.

THE Republicans in the National House of Representatives made a strenuous effort to get at the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill yesterday, and almost succeeded. Unless some innocent obstructionist interposes the bill may be taken up today or tomorrow. The Democrats have had a day and night to decide whether obstruction will be a wise policy. It will, if adopted, subject them to the just charge of befriending polygamy, and the more sensible members of the party are unwilling to incur this odium. The passage of the Edmunds bill would have a very important result which has not been generally noticed. It would cut the Cannon case up by the roots. Judge Ranney, of Penn, a very able and distinguished lawyer, is senied from the opinion of the majority of the Elections Committee with reference to Cannon. He holds that under existing law Cannon cannot be excluded. He was elected, he has sat in several Congresses without objection; the acts of polygamy with which he is charged were committed prior to the passage of the law of 1862; he is only obnoxious on the score of his private morals, which are certainly not worse than those of John Morrissey, or, if the truth were known, than those of many Representatives in Congress. It is true the status of a Delegate is different from that of a Representative, but the organic law of a Territory is a law of Congress, made and provided for its government. The laws relating to Utah, enacted for this purpose, are passed by both Houses and approved by the President. They cannot be repealed by a lesser authority than that which enacted them. Such, in brief, is the argument of Judge Ranney. We are not commending it—we are merely stating it. Some of the best Republican lawyers in the House subscribe to it, but the foundation to it would be gone if the House should now pass the Edmunds bill. Cannon's status before Congress would be entirely changed. Judge Ranney himself would then vote to exclude Cannon. The latter would have no case left. The anxiety of the Republicans to get at the Edmunds bill is partly due to this fact. The Edmunds bill, if it became a law, would relieve the House of a good deal of embarrassment with regard to Cannon, and save much time which would otherwise be pourly spent. The general belief among members now is that the Edmunds bill will pass without material amendment, and that it will not be debated at great length.

## THE QUESTION OF DIFFERENTIAL RAILROAD RATES.

The Advisory Commission or "High Joints" appointed by the trunk-line railroads, consisting of Messrs. Thurman, Cooley, and Washburne, is now in session in New York City; and, so far as their investigation has proceeded, the representatives of New York interests have made out a strong case against the allowance of a difference in rates in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The New York Produce Exchange, which handles more than 60 per cent of all the products of the Northern States which are shipped abroad, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which represents more than 800 of the leading business firms in that city, have made showings of the merits of the controversy which can hardly fail to leave a strong impression upon the commission. It is true that Messrs. Thurman, Cooley, and Washburne have not the authority to settle this question, and that the railroads are not bound to accept the conclusions which they may reach, but their investigation will contribute valuable information about the matter in dispute, and their counsel, based upon the facts they are drawing out, will exert a powerful influence over public opinion, to which the railroads of this country must yield sooner or later.

The policy of differential rates was agreed to by the railroads soon after the close of the War. At first a concession of $2 a ton in the transportation charge from the West to the seaboard was made in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore. This advantage was claimed by those cities mainly on two grounds: (1) It was admitted that the ocean freights from Philadelphia and Baltimore were higher than those from New York; and (2) Philadelphia and Baltimore had been more enterprising than New York in providing cheaper and more adequate facilities for handling the produce shipped for export. So long as these relative conditions prevailed there was some justice in the claim that Philadelphia and Baltimore were entitled to a preference in rates. But the conditions were changed long since. The ocean steamers now take freight from Philadelphia and Baltimore as low as from New York, and the terminal facilities of the last-named city are now represented not only as fully equal to the interests of shippers, but also, as a rule, cheaper than the terminal facilities at the competing points. If all this be true—and the accuracy of the statement can be easily demonstrated—then what was a good reason in 1866 for making a rate from the West to Philadelphia or Baltimore $2 per ton cheaper than to New York is now equally good for making the rates at least the same.

There is no doubt but the preference given to the more southerly seaports resulted in a tremendous damage to the trade of New York. In 1870, when the former cities enjoyed a rate $1 less per ton, New York handled 40,000,000 bushels of grain, or nearly 50 per cent of the total shipments, while Philadelphia had only 18¾ per cent and Baltimore only 16¾ per cent of the whole. In 1876, after this difference had been in operation six years, New York's percentage was reduced to about 38 per cent, while that of Philadelphia increased to 23¾ per cent and that of Baltimore to 23 per cent. If this division in the trade had been brought about by natural advantages or by a difference in enterprise and facilities, the country at large could not be reasonably importuned to interfere; but if it was due, as seems to be the case, entirely to an arbitrary difference or railroad rates in favor of two of these cities against the third, then it is in the interest of the Western shippers and producers as well as the New York merchants that the railroad rates to the seaboard at New York shall be as cheap as those to the seaboard at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in order that the producers and shippers may enjoy the advantages of an equal competition between the various cities. The next reduction in differences was to 40 cents per ton, which was maintained until the railroad war of 1881 wiped it out. As a result of the natural competition between the railroads thus restored by the absence of an agreed basis of differential rates, New York has regained in less than a year nearly its former prestige; the receipts of grain by rail in 1881 were 47 per cent in New York, 14 per cent in Philadelphia, 21 per cent in Baltimore, and 17¾ per cent in Boston.

The representatives of New York interests who appeared before the Advisory Commission insisted with reason that the rates made by the various seaboard lines can only be equitably determined by estimating the relative cost of the service, and they were all confident that full investigation will demonstrate that the New York Central can haul a loaded car from Chicago to New York at as low a cost to itself as the Baltimore & Ohio can haul the same car between Chicago and Baltimore or the Pennsylvania Company can haul it between Chicago and Philadelphia. This is a matter which the Advisory Board ought to be able to decide beyond further dispute. It ought to obtain evidence from the various railroad corporations, and then proceed to verify it by the examination of disinterested experts. It is the general belief, based upon the reasonableness of the proposition, that the New York Central, with its superior advantages of grade, can haul a train of cars the longer distance to New York at a less cost than the rival roads can haul it the shorter distance over the mountains. If that be true, then any agreement among the railroad corporations which provides for a lower charge to Baltimore and Philadelphia than to New York is an outrage upon both New York and the West, and it is the duty of the Advisory Board to protest against such terms in the strongest possible manner.

## TAKING LESSONS FROM JOHN ROACH.

A liberal and comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the navy would have many advocates in the Northwest. It would be at least capable of honest support. An intelligent argument could be made in favor of it, but the West is, and always will be, profoundly distrustful of any naval-construction job which is to be undertaken by John Roach and directed in whole or in part by ex-secretary Robeson. There is a widespread impression that these two patriots have already had enough to do with the navy. The time has fully arrived for them to take a rest and let the other naval engineers in the country enhance.

The expedition which was made to some of the Philadelphia shipyards last week by the House Naval Committee was a public scandal. Ostensibly the object of the excursion was to inspect the uncompleted monitors, the building of which was begun by Robeson and stopped by Thompson, but the inquisitiveness of the committee on this score was undoubtedly stimulated by the promise of free transportation by Roach, Cramp, and other shipbuilders. These promises were literally fulfilled. The committee was provided with a separate palace-car, and given luxurious fare on the way from and to the Capital; costly wines were furnished in abundance; carriages were everywhere put at their disposal; their hotel bills were paid, and they had boxes at the theatre without charge. When it is remembered that their hosts were naval contractors and the committee is the body appointed by the House to digest legislation which embraces contracts relating to the navy, this junketing expedition seems to be little short of disgraceful. It exhibits a degree of audacity on the part of the Naval Committee which argues ill for the public interests when the subject of reorganizing the navy comes up for consideration.

In this connection it is well to notice that the House Committee on Naval Affairs is a very remarkable body. It was made up by Keifer at the dictation of Robeson; it has eleven members; all but one of them are from seaboard States; the solitary exception is Thomas, of Illinois. Two members of this committee are from New Jersey, two from Pennsylvania, two from Massachusetts, one from Maryland, one from New York; eight of the eleven members, therefore, are from New England and the Middle States, and ten are from States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Is not the hand of Robeson clearly in the composition of this committee? He is the second member of it, but for very shame did not join in the expedition to inspect his own works. The Senate Naval Committee is made up upon the same principle, there not being a member of it from any interior State. But when did the whole people cease to have an interest in a scheme for building a navy, or who decreed that the taxing power should not be represented in those committees as well as the spending power?

As to the particular plans that have been before the House Committee with reference to naval construction, it is sufficient to say that none of them is comprehensive and adequate. The committee is more disposed to regard the necessities of particular contractors and to look upon the building of ships as matters of favoritism than to approach the subject in a proper public spirit. The four monitors which are at Roach's, Cramp's, League Island, and one other shipyard might be got ready for launching, it is said, at an expense of less than $300,000. After being launched, they could be kept in fresh water for an indefinit period. If the estimates of naval contractors can be trusted, this may be true; but the House Committee was not required to go up to Philadelphia to see about it. Experts alone are competent to pass upon the question whether the monitors would be good for anything after they are launched. The committee went on this trip, and permitted the contractors to pay for it, not because they expected to get or give much information about the needs of the navy, but because they were prevailed on out of personal considerations. So it goes in every department of the work. The question who shall get the contract is regarded as of more consequence than what the contract shall be.

The committee and the House have very crude notions of the state of advancement of naval architecture in other countries. They are not yet fully decided that iron-plating is obsolete and has given way to steel-plating, nor do they seem to know that fourteen knots have ceased to be an extraordinary rate of speed for a war vessel to attain. They are more in need of instruction from a competent naval engineer than from a corps of lobbyists and subsidy-hunters such as John Roach and his friends. But they seem to prefer the counsel of the latter, and this is precisely what the Representatives of the Northwest ought to object to.

## NEW BANKRUPT BILL TO EAT UP WHAT IS LEFT IN FEES AND COSTS.

A synopsis of the new bill providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has already appeared in our columns. The bought to be a permanent law of bankruptcy in this country. Heretofore we have had bankrupt acts by fits and starts, which seem to have been adopted as a sort of general amnesty under which, after periods of twenty-five or forty years, all persons in debt are authorized, within a certain number of days, to file their applications and obtain a general release. Following this proceeding the law is repealed. There has not been a bankrupt law in operation now for several years, though there is what is called an "insolvent law" in force in every State, and the operations of which are circumscribed by the limited jurisdiction of the States. What is wanted is a National law of uniform character, that can be operated promptly, cheaply, and authoritatively at the instance and in the interest of both creditors and debtors. Such a law is essentially necessary in all commercial countries. It ought to be a permanent institution in the United States. Wherever the credit system prevails there is need of a tribunal to take possession of each failing debtor's estate, and promptly and with the least possible cost distribute the assets among the various creditors, thus enabling the debtor to engage again in business without any delay and the creditor to recover whatever of the estate may justly fall to his share.

The misfortune of all the bankrupt laws we have had in this country hitherto has been one too common in our system of government. The institution of a bankrupt court has been regarded too much as a fitting case for an increase of official patronage, whereby offices invested with large fees and extraordinary profits are created. The lawyers' fees, court costs, and general expenses under the last bankrupt law were so enormous that they became a public scandal. They were only limited by the exhaustion of the estate. In fact, this had become so great an abuse that dishonest debtors could offer their creditors a small percentage on their indebtedness without going through bankruptcy and feel certain of its acceptance in preference to receiving a much less per cent at the end of a judicial devouring proceeding in which lawyers, receivers, clerks, and other bloodsuckers took the whole.

A case of honest bankruptcy should practically occupy no more time than the mere reference of the books of both parties to an auditor to state the sums due to each creditor, and to sell the property of the bankrupt and distribute the proceeds among the creditors.

Such a settlement ought not, with the aid of judicial process, to occupy more than thirty days, nor to cost more than a fair per diem to the assignee. Why should a legal settlement of a bankrupt estate take more time and be more costly than a voluntary settlement? Why should the cost of such a settlement consume one-third, one-half, or even a greater proportion of an estate? In more complicated cases, when private settlements are impossible, the judicial proceedings should be summary and inexpensive, and the result obtained with the least delay.

The great defects in the last law were the expensiveness of the proceedings, the long delays, the interminable and costly formalities, and the enormous consumption of the estate by lawyers' fees and receivers' charges.

How far this new law avoids these errors we hardly know. It appears to have provided for more summary proceedings by declaring the petitioner a bankrupt, appointing a receiver, and providing for a distribution of the assets. The law also contains a provision whereby the bankrupt and his creditors may amicably settle their respective claims and obtain a judicial sanction thereto. The proceedings in court, however, instead of being summary and final, are left open to the whole range of appeals from the action of the Master in Chancery up through all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. In such proceedings these appeals might well be arrested at the judgment of the Circuit Court.

The bill further provides that the Supreme Court of the United States shall, in addition to establishing rules and regulations in bankruptcy, also establish a table of fees and costs in bankruptcy. The defect in this law is, that it recognizes every application for bankruptcy as a controversy not to be determined by the District Court summarily and as an act of arbitration and final decree, but as a suit to be prosecuted with all the detail of pleading and interpleading, references and reports, orders and interlocutory orders, motions, costs, delays, and appeals of every nature and kind, rendering a suit in bankruptcy as rich a mine for the legal profession and for the officers of the bankrupt court as any other character of judicial proceedings. There is one thing which the law should imperatively provide, and that is, that the fees of the officers of court should not in any case exceed a fixed sum, and that no allowance shall be paid out of the bankrupt estate for counsel fees. If litigants desire to procrastinate and delay action let them do so at their own cost, and not at the cost of the estate. This bankrupt law reported by the Senate Committee is not, as it now stands, so much a law providing for the equitable and prompt distribution of bankrupt estates among the creditors as it is a law to set apart the estates of all bankrupts as a fund to pay counsel, attorneys, and the officers of bankrupt courts the expenses of such litigation as may arise therein. No estate should be subjected to any expense whatever for the employment of counsel. If litigants wish to prosecute appeals beyond the decisions of the bankrupt court let them do so at their own cost, and not at the cost of the estate. The mere opening up of a new branch of law business for the profession should not be the aim or purpose of a bankrupt law.

## OLD-TIME ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

We talk about lively elections in this country and in this age, but they seem tame when compared with one that occurred in Westminster, England, a century ago. In comparing it with some recent English elections the *Pall Mall Gazette* draws a very graphic picture of the former, some of the scenes of which will convince the reader that we have in this country very little idea of the real materials that go to make up what may be called a lively election.

In 1784 the King made Pitt Prime Minister in the face of a hostile majority in the Commons, dissolved Parliament, and then used the whole strength of the Court to prevent the return of Fox for his old Westminster constituency. The election began on April 1 and Parliament was to meet May 18. For the first week Fox was at the head of the poll, but by the 19th he was at the bottom. The stores and the dead walls were covered with placards, satires, and caricatures, some of them of the coarsest description. Over $40,000 were spent out of the secret-service fund against him. Missiles and weapons of all sorts were used, and upon one occasion dead cats were hurled at Fox when he was speaking. Rioting took place daily. The *Gazette* says:

> The hustings in Covent Garden were surrounded by a yelling and battling mob. On one occasion "300 sailors" of Lord Hood's "undertook to drive away their opponents, but the Irish Chairmen, being retained by Mr. Fox's party, drove them back to their element, and cured the tars of their ambition of a naval victory." On another, 280 men in the Guards were marched down and delivered their votes in a body for Sir Cecil Wray, "which," says Horace Walpole, strangely enough, "is legal, but which my father in the most quiet times would not have dared to do." On the 1st of May there was a pitched battle in Covent Garden between Fox's butchers, with marrowbones and cleavers, and Wray's supporters armed with swords and blunderbusses, which was only ended by the intervention of a company of Guards, luckily before any lives were lost. Later on, a Constable was killed near the hustings, and the Court tried to fix the murder on Fox's party, some of whom were tried at the Old Bailey, but triumphantly acquitted.

There were still other influences at work to carry the election. The Prince of Wales took sides against the King, donned Fox's colors, and threw open Carlton House to his followers. A publican named House kept open house, and set a free table for all who would vote for Fox. Lovely woman entered into the contest. Wray, the opponent of Fox, had had the benefit of Lady Salisbury's canvassing. Thereupon the Duchess of Devonshire, the reigning beauty of the day, and her sister, Lady Duncannon, espoused the cause of Fox, and "were in every blackguard house in Longacre by 8 o'clock in the morning." Lady Salisbury was plain, old, and very haughty, and the fascinating Duchess easily disposed of her and drove her out of the field. With the help of the Prince, the Duchess, and the publican, Fox gradually drew ahead, and after the polling had lasted forty-seven days the vote stood—Fox (Whig), 6,233; Wray (Tory), 5,998. "Fox received an ovation such as had never been seen before. Mounted on a triumphal car, accompanied by an immense crowd on foot and a whole regiment of horsemen wearing the blue and buff, the procession being closed by the carriages of the Duchesses of Portland and Devonshire drawn by six horses each, he was received in state by the Prince of Wales (also clad in blue and buff) and the Duke of Devonshire, on a platform erected in front of Devonshire House." Then followed a "scrutiny," demanded by Wray, and this went on for two or three months, finally resulting in Fox's success, and the Bailiff, who had conducted the scrutiny in an underhanded manner, was mulcted in $10,000 by a Middlesex jury. While we have never had an election which could compare with this for liveliness, it does not follow by any means that "the boys" could not excel it if they could only have free tables in the publicans' houses, rival ladies to head the factions, and forty-seven days in which to get in the voting. The trouble with our elections is, that they are over just as the thing begins to grow interesting.

## THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

The Pope of Rome has shown much sagacity in seizing upon an opportune time for urging the Church in Italy into politics, and in some ways is entitled to sympathy as well as credit for abandoning the old style of anathema and submitting his purposes to the test of popular suffrage. The Italian Parliament has certainly prepared the way for him. In the first place, it has recently given the right of suffrage to all male citizens over 21 years of age who can read and write. Under the old system of high property qualification the suffrage was confined to about 600,000 persons in all Italy. Now, out of a male adult population of between five and six millions, it is probable that four millions can read and write, and therefore vote. In addition to this change, the Parliament, undisturbed and uninfluenced by the action of France, has adopted the principle of *scrutin de liste*, or voting by districts, which will give the small towns much more influence than they have had hitherto, and thus open a wider field for political work by the Church, which has little hope of accomplishing much in the large cities, especially in Northern Italy where the people are pretty well educated.

It is significant that at this time the Pope has substantially set aside the prohibition which forbids the Church to enter politics by addressing an encyclical letter to all the Bishops in Italy urging them to do all in their power to strengthen the Church, especially by the organization of societies having that end in view; and that at the same time Duke Salviati, acting in concert with the Vatican, has dispatched a circular to the local committees of the Catholic Congress of Italy ordering them to see to it that the name of every Catholic entitled to vote is on the registers. The Duke openly announces that his purpose is to ascertain the voting strength of the Ultramontane Catholics, or how many votes the Pope can control in the issue to recover his political crown as King of Rome. His object is to force the King of Italy out of his present Capital and again set up the States of the Church in Central Italy, with the Pope as the political monarch thereof.

It may be assumed that hereafter the priests will not abstain from politics, but that the entire machinery of the Vatican will be set to work to control the elections in the political interests of the Church.

The struggle will now be a vitally important one, for the Church will only go into it upon the issue of the restoration of its political authority, and it therefore remains to be seen how the people of Italy stand upon this great question. In the southern part of the peninsula the Church has the most power, for the masses are far more illiterate there than in the northern provinces, and they may return a strong delegation to the Parliament in favor of driving the King out of Rome; but in Northern Italy there will be a fierce and powerful opposition to the scheme. The contest will be watched with great interest by other nations to see whether the people of Italy, after the Government has conferred the franchise upon them, will use that power to strike a blow at the Government by restoring the temporal power to the Pope, and to block further progress towards republicanism. Even should this be accomplished, however, it will not be without a long and desperate contest, while on the other hand there is the contingency that it may put a lasting quietus upon that unchristian pretension to the temporal power which is opposed to the whole current of the world's progress. The watchwords of the Liberals are: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's"; "Let the clericals attend to their spiritual duties, and the politicians manage political affairs."

## REFORM IN ILLINOIS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The movement for the much needed reform in Criminal-Court practice in Illinois has at last made some practical headway. Gov. Cullom has taken the first decided step. He has included in the call for the special session of the Legislature the recommendation that a commission be appointed to report to the next General Assembly a revision of the laws relating to criminal procedure. It is difficult to conceive that the Legislature will refuse to authorize the appointment of such a commission, and action at this time will save two years of the delay which would be unavoidable if the subject were postponed to the regular session of the next Legislature.

The creation of a commission for the revision of the Criminal Code is, under the circumstances, probably the wisest method of proceeding. A commission composed of the proper lawyers will be able to consult with the Judges and the prosecuting attorneys, go over the records which reveal the opportunities now open for the escape of criminals from justice, and make up a complete, concise code for criminal procedure well protected against the ingenuity of sharp and intriguing criminal lawyers in defeating the State in punishing crime. The Legislature will be much better qualified to consider such a bill in its entirety than to undertake the work in detail. Such a commission as Gov. Cullom suggests will probably find an excellent model in the Criminal Code of New York, which was agreed upon after due deliberation, and the operations of which they will have an opportunity to observe before they will be required to report.

It is not necessary now to go over the manifold inefficiencies which attach to the present lame system of prosecuting criminals. The enormous advantages enjoyed by the criminal class in the license for change of venue, postponements, straw bail after conviction pending a new trial, the quashing of indictments by reason of technical flaws, appeals on law quibbles, making the jury the judge of the *law* as well as the facts, and in numerous other defects of the present practice in the Criminal Courts, have made it next to impossible to punish guilty men who have the money or influence to secure a shrewd attorney to invoke the delays of the law on flimsy pretexts. The large immunity thus extended to criminals has become a scandal which will warrant the Legislature to proceed in the creation of a commission for the revision of the criminal laws without wasting any time in inquiry. This project need not prolong the extra session a single day. In order, however, that the Legislature may not have an excuse for neglecting the matter, if there should be any disposition to do so, the Governor's recommendation should be followed up by the efforts of the Citizens' Association here, the Bar Associations throughout the State, an expression of approval by the Judges of the courts, and memorials from the representatives of commercial and property interests. The revision of the laws relating to civil practice in the courts which was made some years ago has resulted in great saving of time, cost, and fraud in litigation, and a proper simplification of the Criminal Code, with the special view of protecting society from the escape of criminals through mere quips and quirks, will be of still greater benefit to the public.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN, with that charming impracticability which always distinguishes him when he wanders out of the beaten tracks of art, is now using his most persuasive eloquence to induce Londoners to revive the official masquerades and other public merrymakings of the days of Chaucer. In some respects Mr. Ruskin is only a magnified copy of Oscar Wilde. Born want things because they are pretty, without any regard to circumstance or surroundings—the difference being that Ruskin's wants are large and dignified while an feeble imitator fails to fly higher than the rubbish of blue china, wall-paper, and women's dresses. The masquerades and merrymakings of Chaucer's time were undoubtedly very attractive and picturesque, and fitted in with those days of pleasure when men had not had additional burdens imposed upon them by steamships, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and labor-saving machines, and getting a living was not so serious a task as it is now. There was time to rest then without serious inconvenience, but the world crowds on so fast now that those who stop to rest get run over. The world is getting older, and as it gets older it gets more staid and serious, and does not enjoy toys, gewgaws, and Punch-and-Judy shows as it did once. It has more to do, and it is harder to do it. The growth of invention, the developments of science, and the demands of the age create new responsibilities and duties. People have to work and to think harder than ever before to live, and working and thinking are not conducive to childish folly or to elasticity of spirits. Striking instances of this change are seen in the absence of the shows that once tickled the French and kept them in good humor, while in Italy it is contemplated to do away entirely with the carnival mummeries, which even now are tedious affairs as connected with their brilliancy in the past. The world is growing older and more sensible, and is coming to the conclusion that buffoonery is not necessary to enjoyment and that idleness doesn't pay. And among all the idlers in this busy world perhaps none are more useless than these sentimental esthetes who are pining after the good, the true, and the beautiful.

PROF. CUSHING, of the Ethnological Bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, who has been very much interested in the traditions of the Zunis, the ancient ancestors of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, has discovered evidences that the salt-water bath was one of their old religious rites, and has also inferred from what has been told him by the Pueblos, as well as by their absolute refusal to wash in any New Mexican water, that the salt-bath legend has been retained by them also. Prof. Cushing has been initiated into the religious rites of these modern Zunis and has been made a Chief of the tribe. Appalled at their filthiness, he has approached the question of washing them from the religious side, and finds that they are willing to be washed, provided it can be done in salt water. Accordingly he has organized an expedition to some spot on the seashore, and as soon as the weather permits he will take all the Chiefs, who, being the most religious, are the most dirty, and some others of the laymen who are choice samples of filth, to some spot on the Atlantic and wash them. As it is many centuries since any Pueblo Indian has been known to bathe, it is to be hoped the washing will be done as far away from civilization as possible, and that Prof. Cushing will not forget to announce to the world what he discovers when the various layers of breechclouts, blankets, and soil are washed off.

FIFTH AVENUE picture by the New York *Mail*: "Trained pugs now sit at milady's parlor window with a bow of bright-colored ribbon at their necks, and it is easy to see that they regard themselves as a very superior kind of dog. While you gaze at the petted beast you have also a chance to admire the fine design of milady's lace curtains, which, as a matter of course, originally belonged to the Empress Eugénie, and were 'picked up while we were in Europe last summer.'"

THE Washington *National Republican* is engaged in the rather arduous task of whitewashing Maj. André, of whom it says: "If rather modern history is not greatly mistaken, Maj. André was a gallant British officer and an unfortunate gentleman, caught within our lines with inculpating papers, which made him technically a spy, and under the laws of war necessitated his execution." "Technically a spy" is good.

THE other day a Brooklyn girl died. She had been eating some molasses candy, so her father had her stomach examined, and all that was left of the candy was a number of grains of terra alba and of arsenic. That molasses candy is made of molasses no one suspects; but that the glucose should be made consistent with arsenic appears to be taking advantage of the purchaser.

SARAH BERNHARDT is getting herself disliked in Italy. A Milanese audience failed to applaud sufficiently and at the proper times, and Dona Sol left the stage and refused to finish the program. The cable man is discreetly silent on the question of returning the money taken at the doors.

SO FAR as being of any use to the gentlemen who have been so industriously seeking for means to blacken the character of Mr. Blaine is concerned, the "missing dispatches" might as well have staid missing.

THE Postmaster-General has decided that the alleged "trade journals," which are really nothing but advertising sheets, are not second-class matter, and cannot be mailed at regular newspaper rates.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* starts off an editorial with the sentence: "The time is ripe for Democratic usefulness." This means probably that the corpse is to be sent to some Ohio medical college.

THE wicked druggist who insisted on retailing liquid damnation in the moral town of Oberlin has been "mysteriously" burned out. The ways of Providence are indeed past finding out.

MR. CONKLING having peremptorily declined, honors are easy between him and the New York Legislature, except that the latter got in its work first.

THE Albany *Argus* cries: "Keep the State prisoners out of politics." And the statesmen call out: "Keep the politicians out of State's prison."

IF the Nihilists would talk as much and do as little as Skobeleff, the Czar might safely fix a day for his coronation.

MR. ARTHUR is respectfully reminded that Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, is still unprovided for.

A WEST-POINT education is a very good thing to plead before a court-martial composed of West-Pointers.

MR. VANDERBILT got left on his Ohio railroad consolidation, but is still the proud possessor of Maud S.

CANADA has 120,000 Indians and manages to get along without any massacres.

## LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"I am greatly obliged to Mr. Arthur, but cold pie never agrees with me."—*Senator Edmunds.*

A woman in Worcester, Mass., who gave birth to twins fourteen months ago, has just produced triplets. None rot away.

The announcement is made from New York that Dr. McCosh will soon resign the Presidency of Princeton College. If Sullivan accepts the position Ryan will be virtually champion of America.

The Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, receives $10,000 salary. It is understood that Mr. Taylor's congregation does not use the hymn-book which contains the song about salvation being free.

In his speech before the House Tuesday, supporting the proposed excursion of Congressmen to New Orleans for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, Mr. Cox, of New York, stated that "the Mississippi Valley is much more thickly populated now than it was 200 years ago, when La Salle made his adventurous voyage down the Mississippi in a bark canoe." If there was no Congress in this country we should never be confronted with such remarkable historical facts as these.

"I notice that the Senate has passed a bill appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a monument to Chief-Justice John Marshall. If John only knew as much about this monument business as I do, he wouldn't allow this little flurry to bother him much."—*George Hatchet Washington.*

There is a lady at Pittsfield, Mass., whose hair on one side of her head curls beautifully, but on the other side is perfectly straight.—*New York Tribune.* There is a man in Chicago whose hair on one side of his head curls beautifully. He has been married only a few weeks and his wife has always happened to grab him on the other side.

"It would be simply impossible for me to accept a position on the Supreme Bench. The heavy rains have put all our roads in very bad condition, and there is to be a meeting at the red schoolhouse next Tuesday to consider the question of building a bridge over Thompson's Creek. Again let me decline with thanks."—*Road Commissioner Hayes.*

I want to mend my wagon,
An' I has to have some nails;
Jus' two—free will be plenty—
We're goin' to haul our rails.
The splendidest cob fences
We're makin' over was!
I wis' you help us find 'em,
Gran'ma al'us does.

My horse's name is Betsy;
She jumped and broke her head.
I put her in the stable
And fed her milk and bread.
The stable's in the parlor—
We didn't make no muss—
I wis' you'd let us stay there,
Gran'ma al'us does.

I wants some bread and butter—
I'se hungry worsest Kind—
But Toddie mustn't have some,
'Cause she wouldn't mind;
Put plenty sugar on it—
Tell you what, I knows
It's right to put on sugar,
Gran'ma al'us does.

—*From "My Cottish Days," by Whitelaw Reid.*

## PERSONALS.

Miss Grace Lee Babb, of Maine, passed the best examination and stood first in a class of 126 at the recent junior examination in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, who divides with the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon the distinction of being the most popular preacher in London, is 52 years old. He is a man of powerful physical structure, and is fond of athletic sports.

Portraits of George Washington and Martha Washington are now conspicuous objects in the "Blue Parlor" at the White House. They were painted in 1795, and were brought from England recently by their owner, an Englishman.

John B. Gough's last engagement for the present season will be filled in Baltimore about the first of next month, and he will then, it is reported, retire permanently from the lecture field, in which he has been so prominent a figure for forty years.

Maj.-Gen. Ramsey, U. S. A., retired, who recently celebrated in Washington the 80th anniversary of his birthday, was, it is said, the first child vaccinated in the United States north of the Potomac. The virus for his arm was sent from London by Dr. Gunner himself.

James Swan left Lee's army, after Appomattox without a penny in his pocket. He got a place as clerk in a grocery-store in Atlanta, went to New York as clerk for a cotton firm, became a partner in the firm, made a million or two, and now retires to build a fine residence on the site of the Atlanta grocery.

Lieut.-Col. William Fowler, of the British army, who died a short time ago at the age of 53, was a veteran of the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the sieges and captures of Sebastopol and Kinburn. He had received as tokens of his valor the Crimean medal and four clasps, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals.

Carl Otto, a native of Berlin, but now a resident of Rome, has been awarded the first prize ($12,000) in the competition of designs for the Victor Emmanuel monument to be set up in the Eternal City. He is still a young man, being only 32, and at present is engaged on a statue of Wilhelm von Humboldt, ordered by the Prussian Government.

London *World:* If it be true, as reported on apparently good and reliable authority, that certain landlords in the southwest of Ireland, to whom military protection in the shape of privates quartered on the premises was granted, have refused to give these, their guardians, light and firing, one can hardly pity them if evil consequences

# FOREIGN.

## Minister Lowell as an Expounder of British Tyranny.

## It Is Manifestly Futile to Claim that Americans Should Not Be Jailed.

## All This Notwithstanding the Admitted Injustice of the Coercion Act.

## Trial of Lamson the Poisoner —Trials of Jumbo the Elephant.

## Six Persons Drowned Off Ushant —Nine Persons Murdered in Tunis.

## Death of the Rev. Thomas Jarratt, Linguist, and John Muir, Oriental Writer.

## A Great Silver Meeting at London—Grief of the Goldbug "Times."

## Seven Red Hats to Be Given Out by the Pope—King Milan's Proclamation.

### IRELAND.

MR. LOWELL'S QUEER IDEAS ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN A FOREIGN LAND.

LONDON, March 8.—Mr. Lowell, United States Minister, replying to an application made on behalf of American citizens arrested in Ireland, says: "The Coercion act is contrary to the spirit and foundation of the principles of both English and American jurisprudence, but is the law of the land, and controls all persons domiciled in the proclaimed districts of Ireland, whether British subjects or not. It is manifestly futile to claim that naturalized citizens of the United States should be exempted from the operation of the act."

THE LAND ACT.
*Cable Dispatch.*

LONDON, March 8.—Up to Feb. 24, 72,468 applications had been made to the Land Court to fix fair rents; parties agreed between themselves in 2,180 cases; and 2,365 cases were decided by the court. These figures exhibit a rapid and satisfactory increase in the process of "fixing fair rents." A month previously the twelve sub-courts had only passed upon some 600 applications. For the first two or three months a multitude of new questions concerning the meaning of the Land act had to be determined, and the value of farms was tenaciously fought by the landlords and tenants. Sometimes a whole week was consumed in settling the judicial rent on a patch of a few acres; but every adjudication made a precedent in the neighborhood which rendered it far easier to fix the rent of the surrounding farms.

The landlords appealed a large number of cases to the Court of Chief Commissions in the hopes of overthrowing the decisions of the sub-courts and getting their rents raised, but they were beaten in nearly ever instance, and had to pay the costs. The court appealed to sent out skillful expert valuators, whose reports in most cases put the rent that should be paid at a lower figure than had been fixed by the lower courts; and, when they reported that a higher rent should be paid, it was not enough higher to make it an object for the landlords to appeal and contend about. The landlords also carried up a number of cases before the English High Court on disputed law points touching the tenants' improvements, which had been restored to the latter after having been confiscated by the landlords and rent charged on them. They were again beaten, and the right of the tenant, under the Land act to the ownership of the improvements he or his predecessor had made was affirmed.

The law points being settled, rules for estimating the rental value of farms were gradually formulated and became understood by the public. After the lower courts had gone through half a thousand cases a general idea was formed all over the island as to about what reduction might be expected, and the next thousand cases were disposed of much faster. The contests were less bitterly fought by the landlords in order to avoid making unnecessary costs, which they pretty certainly would have to pay. The Irish courts now run through a batch of cases quite rapidly. They first look and see what the tax valuation is; then what the landlord is now exacting, and how often he raised his rents, and under what circumstances; next, what improvements the tenant and his predecessor have made on the place, and the rent the landlord has charged the tenant on the same, which the court strikes off; and, lastly, the productiveness of the land and its distance from markets. They are learning to do all this more rapidly each week as they acquire experience.

The effect of these decisions is to cause the landlords to compromise with the tenants. When a dozen test cases have been tried on an estate with a hundred tenants a landlord foresees, within a shilling an acre, what a Land Court is going to award him on the remainder of the farms, and he comes forward with an offer of certain reductions, and the tenants make counter-offers. Terms are soon agreed on between the parties, and new leases for fifteen years, under the provisions of the Gladstone act, are signed, and costs saved. Where they fail to agree the sub-court takes testimony, and fixes the rent for them, and thus ends the contention.

From now the settlement of rents will proceed more and more rapidly; between court and compromise 50,000 cases will be adjusted within this year, and twice as many next year.

One drawback is the old arrears of rent. A tenant cannot claim the benefits of the Land act until he has paid up or compromised with the landlord the past due rents; and it is reported that there are more than 150,000 of these arrears cases. The tenants thus in arrears are offering one-half to two-thirds of the landlord's claim, and refuse to pay a penny until the offer is accepted. This is naturally causing strife and bad feeling; but the disputes will all be settled in time. The disquiet and distracted island is slowly undergoing a process of pacification. As fast as tenants secure satisfactory reductions of rent and permanent tenures of their farms they find themselves in possession of property which they can readily sell for $50 to $100 per acre, and if they want to leave the country and go to America or Australia they can get a pocketful of money for their leases; and those who prefer to remain in their native land find themselves in secure possession of a permanent leasehold estate at a fair rent, and with a chance to buy the fee to the farm. All this has a very quieting and pacifying influences, and tends to make farmers conservative and contented. Ireland has seen her worst days, and has entered upon a better era, thanks to the efforts of the Irish Land League, led by Parnell, and the English Liberals, led by Gladstone.

### BRITISH NEWS.

DR. LAMSON ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE CONVICTED.
*Special Cable.*

LONDON, March 8.—Jennings' special says: The Central Criminal Court was crowded to suffocation today at the opening of the trial of Dr. George Henry Lamson, the American, for the willful murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Macolm John, at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, on Dec. 3. The case, by consent of the Crown, had been postponed over one assize. Mr. Justice Hawkins presided. A large number of Americans were present. The prisoner was placed in the dock at 10 a. m. He was very pale, but cool and collected, and paid little attention to the proceedings. He was dressed in the somewhat "seedy" black suit which he wore at the preliminary hearing. Lamson, on being arraigned and asked the usual question by the Clerk, pleaded "Not guilty." The prisoner's father, the American chaplain at Florence, is said to be in town, but he was not in court.

THE CASE AGAINST LAMSON

is regarded by lawyers and medical men as being almost hopelessly fatal to the prisoner. Dr. Stevenson's evidence regarding the presence of aconite in the body and Dr. Lamson's purchases of aconite, when taken together with the finding of the same poison identically in the capsules left behind him by Dr. Lamson after his visit to his brother-in-law at the school in Wimbledon, form such a close and deadly chain that it is hard to see what chance there is of escape from it for the unhappy man. All that can be done to defend Lamson will be done by his counsel, Montague Williams, who defended Lefroy. But it is generally considered Williams has a much harder case now in hand. Counsel whom I have seen think the trial will be over by Saturday.

LORD HOUGHTON.

From Athens today I hear that Lord Houghton is steadily rallying. His illness is the first subject of conversation throughout London society, and the fear expressed by his friends is that, if he survives, he may be disabled from again taking his former active part in all the best work of London life. No man went out more generally in London Society, and no man would be so much missed. Every one feels it would be worse than death for such a man to live condemned to seclusion and repose. There are hopes of his complete restoration, but they are not very strong, and the advices received by his brother-in-law, Lord Crewe, continue to be less favorable than those published here.

THE FAUX PAS OF THE LORDS.

In conversation today, Lord Dunraven told me the Lords would never have insisted on the Land bill inquiry had Earl Granville frankly stated the strong objections of the Government to it. As it is now, the committee cannot and will not recede, and Lord Dunraven says he will serve on it, though he knows he will incur the displeasure of his hearty friends by so doing.

THE JEWS.

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant has not set out on his mission to superintend the distribution of the relief fund raised for the persecuted Jews in Eastern Europe. His departure has been delayed because the Lord Mayor's committee cannot agree as to the point at which the relief shall be first administered. If the plan is not settled within a day or two, Mr. Oliphant will withdraw altogether.

BRADLAUGH.
*Special Cable.*

LONDON, March 8.—There is an ugly feeling growing up here over the Bradlaugh case, and there are serious fears of a popular uproar over it.

MURDER TRIAL.
*To the Western Associated Press.*

LONDON, March 8.—The trial of Dr. George H. Lamson, charged with poisoning his brother-in-law, commenced today. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

A CANARD.

The report about the convention between Germany and France for the annexation by the latter of Luxembourg is an invention.

MACLEAN.

The would-be assasin, MacLean, has been identified as the man who last summer frequented the vicinity of Windsor Castle and acted in a suspicious manner.

AT THE BIMETALLIC MEETING

at the Mansion House today a letter of approval from the Ministers of France and Germany was read. United States Minister Lowell and the Ministers from Greece, Holland, Roumania, and Chili were present. The Governor of the Bank or England, and Arthur J. Balfour, Williamson Colton, and Sir George Campbell, members of Parliament, spoke to resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver, and the objects of the Paris conference, which were carried. About 1,200 persons were present, including many prominent business men. The *Times* deprecates the meeting, as "calculated to foster a delusion abroad that England intends to tamper with the currency."

THE REV. THOMAS JARRATT,

The Rev. Thomas Jarratt, the linguist, is dead. He was born about 1805, graduated B. A. at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler, and first class in classical honors, and was elected Fellow. He was appointed by his college to the rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1833; became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1831; and succeeded Dr. Mill, in 1854, as Regius Professor of Hebrew, a post to which a canonry in Ely Cathedral is attached. Prof. Jarratt compiled "A Grammatical Index to the Hebrew Text of the Book of Genesis"; "A New Hebrew Lexicon"; an "Essay on Algebraic Development"; "A New Way of Marking the Sounds of English Words"; and "The Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," so printed as to show the sound of each word without change of spelling.

MUIR,

the writer on Oriental topics, is dead. He was born in Glasgow in 1810, was educated at Glasgow University and at the East India College at Haileybury, was appointed a writer in the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, proceeded to Bengal in 1828, and retired from the service in 1853. During his period of service he filled various offices in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. While in India he wrote and published several tracts on religious subjects in Sanskrit verse. He is the author of "Mythical and Legendary Accounts of Caste," "Translations of Indian Origin of the Hindus," "The Vedas: Opinions of Indian Authors on Their Origin, Inspiration and Authority," "Comparison of the Vedic with the Later Representations of the Principal Indian Deities," and "Contributions to a Knowledge of the Cosmogony, Mythology, etc., of the Indians in the Vedic Age."

JUMBO, THE ELEPHANT.

Justice Chitty has granted an injunction restraining the Council of the Zoölogical Society from allowing the elephant Jumbo to be removed from the Zoölogical Gardens. The injunction is an interim case, and will be tried tomorrow. It was recently announced that the great African elephant in the Zoölogical Gardens had been sold for £2,000 for transportation to America. The agents arrived and constructed a large box in which to convey the elephant to Millwall Docks, his passage having been taken in the Persian Monarch. The trolley which carried the box had to be sunk into the ground so that the elephant could walk into it. This, however, he declined to do. Ultimately his fore legs were got to the front of the box, but he would not enter further. He was from time to time walked about, and led and

Guard and protect your health. Use Brown's Iron Bitters. A true tonic.

Sheraton and a large variety of other furniture at J. A. Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

# NEW YORK.

## Princely Bequests Become Available by the Death of Sarah Burr.

## Three Millions to Be Divided Among Benevolent and Religious Societies.

## Division of the Pedestrians' Plunder at the Astor House.

## Hazael Given Over $18,000—The Defeated Men Highly Dissatisfied.

## Mr. William H. Vanderbilt Was a Daily Applicant for a Free Pass.

## The "Tribune" Attempts to Read the West a Lesson on Journalism.

## Quarterly and Yearly Statement of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Finances.

## Conkling's Letter of Declination to Arthur Demanded by an Inquisitive Newspaper—Items.

### PRINCELY LEGACIES.

MISS SARAH BURR THE DONOR.
*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—Miss Sarah Burr died March 1, at her residence, No. 25 University place, and was buried on Monday. By the terms of her will, and of the wills of her sisters who died before her, an estate estimated at $3,000,000, except several small legacies, will be divided among benevolent and religious societies in this city. Most of the estate is in mortgages on real estate, and the rest consists of stores in Cliff and Front streets. Miss Burr was the daughter of Isaac Burr, of 50 Cliff street. By the provisions of the will of Margaret Burr, the elder sister of Sarah, and who died in 1862, the income of the former's property went to Sarah and Mary Burr, and it was directed that at

THE DEATH OF THE LAST OF THEM

bequests amounting to $230,000 should be paid to various religious and other benevolent societies of New York, while the residue of her estate went to the American Bible Society, the New York Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Foreign and Domestic Boards of Mission of the Episcopal Church. All of these legacies have become due and payable by the death of Sarah Burr. The estate of Margaret is estimated at a million, so that there is some $700,000 to be divided among the societies last mentioned. When Mary Burr died she left her property to Margaret, and ordered that on her death $295,000 should be paid to benevolent societies.

THE RESIDUE OF HER ESTATE,

probably $700,000, she bequeathed to the American Bible Society, the American Church Missionary Society, the New York Hospital, the New York Dispensary, and the Foreign and Domestic Boards of Missions of the Episcopal Church. Sarah Burr was 88 when she died on March 1. She had an incomeof over $100,000, and she did not seem to spend $5,000 a year. It is not known that she gave much in charity. The will has not yet been offered for probate, and it is not possible to give the details. It is learned that Miss Sarah, like her sisters, has divided her fortune in very much the same way and among the same societies as her sisters; but has included some other societies. The three wills contain legacies to a great many different people, but the total amount of these is not over $200,000. Some of them now fall due for the first time.

### THE WALKERS.

HAZAEL WALKS OFF WITH OVER $18,000 IN CASH—THE SHERIFFS.
*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—The pedestrians and their backers and the manager, referee, the judges of the six-days go-as-you-please walking match, which ended last Saturday evening in the Madison Square Garden, and the three Deputy Sheriffs, congregated to-day in Room No. 111, in the Astor House. There were rumors that other Deputy Sheriffs were on their way to the hotel, and the business before the meeting was hastily transacted. Hazael, the champion, in ill-fitting clothing and with an unsightly piece of red flannel around his neck, limped into the room with the assistance of a cane, and was followed by several hungry-looking men.

THE CHAMPION'S EXTRAORDINAY COUNTENANCE

was as usual without expression. He seated himself in a chair just as Deputy-Sheriff Shiels entered with an attachment against his money in the suit of Thomas C. Lyman, a brower, for $118. It was explained by Hazael that this bill, which set forth that he owed Mr. Lyman the amount for ale, was certainly a mistake, as he "owed nothink to enybody, you know," and that it was clearly a case of forgery, for which somebody should be sent to "Joyal."

WHEN HAZAEL BECAME QUIET,

the atmosphere was disturbed by the deep voice of Hughes, who towered above Plummer, one of his trainers, and threatened to drive him through the floor as he would hammer a nail. Mr. Hughes was indignant because Mr. Plummer presumed to call upon him for pay for his services as a trainer. Mrs. Hughes kindly stood between Mr. Plummer and destruction, and the "Lopper," as Mr. Hughes is more familiarly known, was quieted. Hart, the colored boy, who had become wretched through dodging Deputy-Sheriffs since the close of the match, was in the room, and said, in a grim way, that he supposed he was to "get left." Fitzgerald, Noremac, and Sullivan had fire in their respective eyes, and their backers betrayed anything but calm dispositions.

IT WAS CONSIDERED SURPRISING

by outsiders who were familiar with the bitter feeling of the walkers and their backers against the management that Room No. 111 was not the scene of a terrible row that would have stirred the Astor House to its centre. Some of the hotel clerks and bell-boys, with anxiety depicted on their countenances, looked into the room and passed gently away, muttering as they went. It was announced that

THE NET RECEIPTS

were $38,822.90; the expenses, $20,071.23. The stakes were $10,000, of which Hazael gets $9,000 and Fitzgerald $1,000. The $18,761.62 of gate-money was divided as follows: Hazael, $9,380.81; Fitzgerald, $3,752.32; Noremac, $2,251.39; Hart, $1,500.93; Hughes, $1,125.70; Sullivan, $750.47. If there were really any stakes in the contest, which is a matter of considerable doubt among sporting men, then Hazael received, all told, $18,380.81, and Fitzgerald $4,752.35.

HAZAEL WAS THE ONLY ONE SATISFIED

with his share, the others declaring the whole thing a "perfect thing." If the pedestrians really paid $1,000 each as entrance-money, then Sullivan was a most unfortunate man, as he received only $750.47 for his week's tramp of 525 miles. His work, therefore, went for nothing, and he lost $249.53. The referee, Hamilton Busby, received $1,000 for his attendance at the walk. He expected $2,500, but such small sums by comparison with the amounts paid in previous matches were to be paid to the pedestrians that he decided to accept the $1,000 offered him. The judges received $100 each. The scorers were paid $700. The three representatives of the contestants were given $250 each. The latter were expected to keep their eyes wide open in the ticket-office.

MR. WILLIAM BURTIS,

who was one of the three representatives, gave the $250 which was handed to him to little Vint, the cheesemaker, who was forced to retire from the race.

The demand for free passes to the match was very great. Among others who made a daily demand for tickets was Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. The latter sent for three tickets each day—one for himself, one for Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and one for Mr. F. A. Worcester, his private secretary. The pedestrians and their backers went from the Astor House shaking their heads and groaning in their own expressive way: "It's all a skin business!" They evidently labored under the impression that the receipts were much larger than the management admitted.

### WESTERN UNION.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The quarterly statement of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows the net revenues for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1881, to be $1,771,225, which, added to the surplus, Oct. 1, of $626,756, gives $2,398,004; and, deducting appropriations for dividends, etc., leaves a surplus Jan. 1 of $1,055,573. This statement closes the last quarter of the first year's operation of the company since taking on the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies, with the following results for

THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1881:

Gross revenues, $16,808,200; expenses, $9,469,200; net profits, $7,579,187, from which have been appropriated dividends, interest, new construction, etc., $4,682,139, leaving a surplus of $2,897,988, which, added to the surplus the first of the year, gives the surplus Jan. 1 as stated above. The net revenues for the quarter ending March 31 are partially estimated at $1,550,000, which, added to the surplus and deducting appropriations for dividends, etc., leaves the surplus for the quarter $1,259,073. A dividend of 1½ was declared, payable April 15.

### JOURNALISM.

FROM THE NEW YORK STANDPOINT.
*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *New York Tribune* is approved that any Chicago newspaper should have the hardihood to refer to the "degeneracy of New York journalism," and indulges in an amusing tirade against Chicago papers in general. "The papers there," it says, "are big, and there is everything in them—except editing." The *Tribune* compares the relative levels of journalism in New York and the West, designating Chicago, Cincinnati, and Detroit, and draws the conclusion that New York papers never reach such personalities and sensational headings as are found in its Western contemporaries. "The place for big journalism," says the *Tribune*, "is the big West. It needs the boundless prairie to unfold itself upon. We do not pretend to say what effect this kind of editing would have in New York were it to be adopted by the respectable press. Heretofore it has been confined to those weekly publications with similarly-toned illustrations which circulate mostly in barrooms and brothels."

### THE LIBEL SUIT.

A PREACHER SUING A BISHOP.
*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—There was a marked increase in the attendance today at the trial of the libel suit of the Rev. Samuel D. Hinman against Bishop William Hare for $25,000 damages. Every available place in Judge Van Vort's court-room was filled, and many persons were unable to secure accommodations. The progress of the case was hindered by the arguments in which counsel engaged constantly and at great length, and it was not until within half an hour of adjournment, and after the opening of the defense that the taking of testimony began in earnest. During the examination of witnesses for Mr. Hinman, Bishop Hare's counsel several times moved a nonsuit on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of the publication of the libel by the Bishop, but the Court refused to so order, and late in the afternoon the case was adjourned over.

### CONKLING'S LETTER

OF RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Times* demands the publication of Conkling's letter to the President declining the Supreme Court Judgship. It says: "Considering the time which has been devoted to its preparation, it must be one of his great efforts, and would undoubtedly prove a mighty characteristic, if not a decidedly valuable, contribution to the political literature of the time. There is some danger that the entire transaction will be regarded with unseemly levity by a public keenly perceptive of the farcical aspects of this very solemn pantomime. That can only be averted by the production of what we must assume to be the stately and ponderous letter of declination before whose sesquipedalian verbiage and awe-inspiring periods the most irreverent of readers will forget to smile. A play which has required the aid of so many heavy characters, from Senator David Davis downward, to develop its somewhat obscure plot, ought not to be shorn of its epilog."

### ITEMS.

FIFTEEN-BALL POOL.
*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—In the match of fifteen-ball pool between Samuel F. Knight, ex-champion of the game, and Alfred M. Frey, the boy-expert, the first twenty-one games in forty-one, for $500 a side, at Tammany Hall tonight, Frey won on the thirty-ninth game, the score being 21 to 18 in his favor. Time, four hours.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HERMANN.
*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer Hermann arrived today from Antwerp. She reports that she lost all the blades of her propeller during the passage, losing the last blade March 4, while laying to in a severe gale. She completed the remainder of the passage, 230 miles, under sail, with variable winds. Noon latitude 46.30, longitude 47.30, to latitude 48.40, longitude 49.30, she was accompanied with ice-decks, passing some of considerable thickness, and doing slight damage to her bows.

GRANTED A RESPIT.

Sindram, who was to have been hanged on Friday next, has been respited thirty days.

### FORSTER'S SPEECH.

**The Land-League President Criticising the Irish Secretary's Utterances.**

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—In an interview today with the Hon. P. A. Collins, President of the Irish Land League in America, regarding Forster's speech at Tullamore, Ireland, yesterday, Mr. Collins said: "If the Government had the decency to liberate all the prisoners at once, to withdraw the troops, and to allow the country to return to its normal condition, as undoubtedly it would do, there would be no more need to talk about outrages on the part of the people. I see, in the report of his speech, that Mr. Forster admits that Ireland has been wronged; that there are grasping landlords and dishonest landlords in the country; and that the people have genuine grievances which ought to be redressed; but apparently the only remedy which he and his conferees propose to apply is repression, troops, jails, silence. It may be said that the Land act of last year is a remedy. As originally drafted it was undoubtedly a substantial measure of relief, but after being attenuated by the Whigs in the Cabinet, and afterward emasculated in both Houses, it was pronounced by the few English and Irish lawyers who were able to understand it at all to be a hopelessly inadequate remedy. Under the existing conditions, if rents in Ireland were reduced on an average of 40 per cent, the rate would still be so high that the people of that unhappy country could barely live and pay it."

**Financial Items.**
*New York Hour, March 4.*

There are no more atrocious punsters than stock-brokers, but even they draw the line somewhere. One of them was almost killed the other day for saying that "A large number of brokers intend to rent offices in D. O. Mills' new building—*D. O. to ends.*

It is Miss Kate Field's turn to rise and explain. Where did she get the $3 bill which she says the poor little shop-girl in Macy's took so long in getting change? Three-dollar bills are as scarce as hen's teeth.

Nothing but a big crop, or the promise of one, will start a bull movement in Wall street.

It is ominous to note that, upon the determination of the railroads to increase their rates on grain, they found little or no grain to carry. The past two weeks did the poorest east-bound freight in grain for several years.

A boom is promised in the best of the mining shares in the Bodie district.

The heavy investments in real estate lately are due to the alarm of capital at the blue outlook in the Stock and Produce Exchanges. When ordinary securities become insecure, then comes the speculation in real estate.

It seems that Vanderbilt and his party, in trying to make a little rally in the market, managed to get long of 250,000 shares of Lake Shore. It is consequently not unlikely that the Vanderbilts will be a little strong until this stock is saddled upon the public.

Nothing shows more conclusively the "eclipsed" condition of the wheat market in Chicago than the fact that both April and May options are cheaper than March. Of course, in a natural state of things, they would be much higher.

A well-known New-Yorker recently bought some securities because he saw the name of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt on the back of them with those of Gould, Field & Sage. He thought that, inasmuch as the latter gentry had got into such good company, they must be changed men. However, the security alluded to has fallen forty points, and he is now convinced that it is Dodge and not Gould who is changed.

Solon Humphreys, who first introduced Jay Gould into good society, is said to be in reduced circumstances. His recent associates have gone back on him, and his former reputable ones have nothing but "heartfelt sympathy" for his forlorn condition.


## A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

**The Thorn Wire Hedge Company and the Van Depoele Electric Light.**

An enterprise characteristic of Chicago and worthy of their own success is the adaptation of the Van Depoele electric light by the Thorn Wire Hedge Company. At their works, Nos. 15 to 21 North Clinton street, 250 men are employed, but so widespread is the reputation of their goods that their fullest powers are taxed, and hence they are running night and day. The question of properly lighting the building was to them a most important one, which the use of the Van Depoele light has solved in a pre-eminent degree. On Tuesday night twenty-eight of these lights of 2,000-candle power each were in full blaze—making it the most brilliantly-lighted building in Chicago. A number of gentlemen were present to witness the display. The splendid Corliss engine kept a forest of machinery in motion, while each man was at his post. The effect was marvelous, and the visitors were both pleased and surprised at the wonderful success achieved. The great desideratum has been to secure a steady circuit of lights and a lamp whose action would be equal to the quality of the current obtained. These combined give that perfection of light with the color, size, and peculiar softness which the Van Depoele system possesses. This light is a sweeping success and need not hesitate to meet competition from any quarter.


## AN OLD MYSTERY.

**Light Soon to Be Thrown on the Butchery of Five Persons in St. Clair County Eight Years Ago.**

*St. Louis Republican, March 7.*

Considerable of a sensation was caused in Belleville yesterday evening when the grand jury returned an indictment against George Killian of Millstadt, St. Clair County, for being in some manner implicated in the murder of the Steinzeneide family of five persons in a section of St. Clair County known as Saxtown, near Centreville, on the night of Thursday, March 13, 1874, which perhaps was the most fiendish and wholesale murder ever committed in Illinois. Ever since that time extraordinary efforts have been made to solve the mystery surrounding this horrible human slaughter and bring the criminal to justice, but thus far with no avail. Large rewards were offered for the capture of the murderer or murderers, and detectives have constantly been at work on the case, but have failed of success. St. Clair County recognized that this human butchery was a stigma upon her, and has used and is still using her most strenuous exertions to ferret out the perpetrator of the crime and visit to him his desserts. It appears that Killian, who lives at Millstadt, not far from the scene of the crime, had been quite intimate with the murdered family, and of late has told parties that he knew all about the murder, but would not divulge his knowledge. A detective was employed by relatives of the family to watch, sound, and talk to Killian, and the result is that his case was brought before the grand jury now sitting at Belleville. Numerous witnesses were examined, and it is said that startling facts in connection with the matter were developed which will be made public at the time of Killian's trial. The grand jury, as stated, last evening returned an indictment against Killian for being an accessory to the crime after the fact—the murder of the Steinzeneide family eight years ago. The history of this unfortunate family and their horrible fate will not be uninteresting reading at this time.

Thirty-five years before the commission of the crime there came to Centreville Friedrich Steinzeneide, who settled down on a small farm. All went on smoothly; the farm brought forth abundantly; the good frau's hens laid the freshest eggs, and each evening the knitted stockings grew under her hand and brought good prices at the village. In time their boy, Charles, got big enough to marry, and took to himself a blooming maiden named Annie Beltz. The old man, Friedrich, growing somewhat feeble with age, turned the farm of eighty acres over to Charles, his son, and took no further interest in it, except to walk over the domain and advise with the young proprietor as to the best means of managing the business of the ranch. All went well with the family; a brace of children came to Charles and Annie in the four years following their marriage. In fact they prospered so well that it was only the Monday previous to the tragic event that Charles told some of his neighbors that he had $800 to lend to some one who could give security and pay interest on this little time deposit. But his neighbors did not want to borrow, and he stated that on the following Monday he would take his money to Belleville and deposit it in a bank there. This talk about the money he had in his house was doubtless the cause of the awful murder of the whole family on Thursday night, March 13, 1874, consisting of the old man, Friedrich Steinzeneide, Charles Steinzeneide, son of Friedrich; Mrs. Charles Steinzeneide, Charlie, a bright boy of 3 summers, and little Annie Steinzeneide, of 1 summer and 1 winter, both children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steinzeneide. Though the murder was committed some time during that Thursday night, nothing was known of it until the following Friday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when Benjamin Sneider, a neighbor living about a half-mile from the Steinzeneide farm, went to the house to get some seed potatoes which Charles Steinzeneide had promised him the day before. Arriving at the door he knocked, but a dead silence reigned within. He opened the door, which was closed but not locked, and he beheld the ghastly sight of five human corpses, all within sight of the entrance door. The head of Friedrich, the old man, was lying across the sill door, with a gash from the right ear extending somewhat angularly down to a point under the left ear. His face was turned upward and besmeared with blood, while his head lay in a pool of partially-dried gore. From the position of the old man he had evidently heard the struggle in the male room and opened the door, only to fall a victim to the death-dealing weapon of the unrelenting murderer. There was no blood on the bed on which the old man slept.

The body of Charles Steinzeneide was lying at an angle of forty-five degrees, with his head within two feet of the last entrance door, his throat cut, severing the jugular vein and the carotid arteries. Charles was partially dressed, and it is supposed that, hearing a noise, he had gotten up to see what was the matter, but was cut down before he had proceeded more than a few steps. The wife lay in her bed with her head almost severed from her body. She had evidently died without a struggle, as the bedclothes were still drawn up about her. The boy had probably been startled from his sleep, as he lay at right angles with his bed, with his skull crushed as if by some blunt instrument. The infant was slaughtered in its mother's arms, and the back of its skull, which, being young and the sutures not well knitted together, was actually broken into pieces and lay out upon its mother's breast.

The Sheriffs and detectives during the last eight years have done their best to unravel this terrible mystery, but their labors brought forth no fruit, and the people of St. Clair County, in speaking of the affair, refer to it as the most cold-blooded and horrible murder ever perpetrated in the county. Perhaps now the terrible deed will be at last avenged. Killian, who was yesterday indicted, has said several in unguarded moments that he knew all about the murder, and it seems unlikely that he would connect himself with the crime unless he had something to do with, or knowledge of, it. It is further averred that the jury has considerable strong evidence against Killian, which they will not at present make public. Killian was in the court-house at the time the indictment was returned. The Sheriff, after being informed of the indictment, quietly walked up to Killian, arrested and took him to the jail and locked him up. The arrest created considerable excitement, especially after it became known for what he had been arrested. It is thought that the whole mystery of the terrible Steinzeneide family butchery will now be made clear, and that the fiends will be brought to the halter. The grand jury believe, as stated by one of their number, that they have taken the step which will revenge the murder of that quiet, industrious, and honest German family of Saxtown.

**Booby Boys—Disturbance at Ohio Wesleyan University.**
*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

DELAWARE DEPOT, O., March 3.—A sensation occurred here to-night, causing excitement to run high among the students of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Ever since the fight between the Freshmen and Sophomores for the flag on Washington's birthday, a feud has existed between these two classes, and an attempt was made tonight to break up the Sophomore banquet by issuing and distributing fraudulent programs and invitations. Pepper was thrown in the carriages containing Sophomores, and attempts were made to hire their orchestra and speakers away from them. Things continued in this manner until a crowd of Sophs were attacked by Freshmen, but the Sophomores having arrived at a high state of heat, were provided with revolvers, and drew them on their assailants. The police appeared on the scene, and kept things quiet thereafter.

**Charles Albert Reed's Curious Will.**

BOSTON, March 1.—The will of the late Charles Albert Reed of Newton is a curious example of testamentary eccentricity. He leaves an estate of nearly $25,000. After providing liberally for his family, he bequeaths $40,000 to the City of Newton "to keep in order my lot in the cemetery; for an annual sleigh-ride or picnic to the children of Newton Corner; for books for the public library; and may be given by the poor widows in any part of Newton." To Salem, the native town of the testator, $40,000 is given, the annual income to be used in the same manner as the amount bequeathed to Newton, except as to the lot in the cemetery. To one attending physician $500 is given "on condition that my head is severed from my body, as I have a great horror of being buried alive." The residue of the estate is given to the Treasurer of the United States to be applied to the reduction of the War debt, provided that the residue does not exceed $50,000. The will was made in 1868, when Mr. Reed was in active business and stood as one the foremost men in the community.

**KO KUN HUA'S FAMILY.**

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 8.—The family of the late Chinese Professor, Ko Kun Hua, passed through here today. An infant child, aged 14 months, died at the depot of general debility. The remains were placed in a coffin and expressed to China on the same train. Takashi, Japanese Consul to New York, passed through on his way to his station.


For a cough or cold you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Do you use Electro-Silicon? If not, send for sample. 72 John street, New York.

New Spring

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

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AND

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Attention and examination is respectfully solicited to

NEW ARRIVALS

Of French, German, British, and American Dress Fabrics for Spring Wear, at prices much lower than those obtained for same goods by State-st. concerns.

"Toile de Soie," with Checks to match.
Beige Fancies, end and end.
Velvet Beiges, Illuminated new shades.
Silk Plisse Checks and Unis Checks to match.
End and End Pisse and Unis to match.
Illuminated Crepe Cloths.
Russian Blue Cameottes.
Spanish Lace Figure Novelties.
42-inch New Fancy Paids, 50 and 65 cents.
100 pcs. Jardinier Suiting Checks, worth 50c, for 25c.
44-inch New Wool Cameottes, 50 and 60c.
36-inch Wool Cashmeres, 8, 45, and 50c.
44-inch Wool Armures, worth 85c for 50c.

BARGAINS

On our Cheap Tables for Misses and Children's School Dresses.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

DON'T

Make the mistake of supposing that all "Wauksha" waters possess the remarkable curative properties peculiar to BRUNHILDA. Thousands of people have been cured of obstinate cases of Kidney and Bladder disease by the use of this marvelous water when all other so-called remedies had failed. As a table water it has no equal, being clear as crystal and served as a rose. Sold by all first-class druggists.

CHAS. H. HACKER & Co., General Agents, 35 Wabash-av.

WAUKESHA

Mineral Rock Spring is the only one in Waukesha now that is not overflowed by surface and drainage water. It being 1,000 feet deep to the river, it is not subject to such pollution from the surface as other springs. Get the book, and see Mineral Rock Office, 140 and 142 Jefferson-st.

"Carpets."

Spring Styles.

Choice Assortment

Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes, Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrains.

Persian Whole Carpets and Rugs.

China and Cocoa Mattings, Lineoleums, Oil Cloths, etc., In Great Variety.

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# THE RAILROADS.

## Recovery of Money by the Northwestern and St. Paul Companies from the Government.

## Annual Meeting of the Union Pacific Stockholders—The Year's Earnings.

## Application to Annul the Charter of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Road.

## No Ticket Commissions Paid by the Pennsylvania Company.

## Why the Chicago Roads Temporarily Abolished Terminal Charges on Track Grain.

### Recovery of Money from the Government by Western Roads for Carrying the Mails.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—The decision made in the Supreme Court at Washington a few days ago in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company against the United States is one of the most important decisions made in railway matters in some years. A reporter today called on the Hon. John W. Cary, the General Solicitor of the Company, and learned the following: In July, 1876, Congress passed an act directing the Postmaster-General to reduce the compensation of all railway companies for the transportation of the mails 10 per cent per annum from the rates before fixed, and also providing that the co-operation of companies whose roads were constructed, or in part, by a land-grant should receive only 80 per cent of this reduced price, thus reducing the price of land-grant roads about 30 per cent. In July, 1875, the Post-master-General had made contracts with most of the railway companies in the Northwest for the carrying of the mails for four years from that time. The Postmaster-General assumed that this law of Congress overruled those contracts, and that he was bound to pay only the reduced prices, and he issued a circular notifying all of the companies that he should pay only the reduced price, notwithstanding the contracts. The companies protested, and the Attorney-General soon after decided that no such reduction could be made on roads not land-grant roads; but he gave no opinion in regard to land-grant roads, and the Postmaster-General continued to deduct the 35 per cent from the companies notwithstanding their contracts. The General Government always claimed that the railroad from Portage City to Tomah was a land-grant road, although no lands were ever granted the company to build it. This piece of road was treated as a land-grant road under this order. In order to determine, first, whether there was a land-grant road, and, secondly, whether the Government had any right to alter a contract made by the Postmaster-General, John W. Cary, for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, in 1878 commenced suit in the Court of Claims for the sum of $5,000, which sum had been deducted up to that time. This suit was tried, Mr. Cary appearing for the company, March 20, 1879, and the decision in the case was that the road in question was not a land-grant road, but it was held that Congress had a right to override the contracts, and consequently the 10 per cent reduction was made from the amount. Both the company and the Government appealed from this decision. During the year 1879 the Hon. John F. Farnsworth brought suit for the Chicago & Northwestern Company in the Court of Claims to recover the amount which had been deducted on its land-grant lines. The court in this case held that the decisions were rightly made, giving judgment in the company's favor for a trifling amount for some error in calculation. Another suit was brought by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company for the amount deducted on the land-grant roads, which is to abide the event of the other suits. The appeals in suit first, brought by the St. Paul Company, were reached in the Supreme Court the last of January, and were argued for the company by John W. Cary and for the Government by the Solicitor-General, Gen. Farnsworth procured an order to have the appeals in the Chicago & Northwestern case argued at the same time, as one of the questions involved was the same in both cases. The decision of the court was rendered on Monday last, in which it was held, first, that the railroad from Portage to Tomah in this State was not a land-grant road, and, secondly, that Congress had no power to overrule or abrogate the contracts made by the Postmaster-General for carrying the mails, and that the Government could not diminish the amount contracted to be paid. This decision will give the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road about $30,000 and the Chicago & Northwestern Company $83,000.

### Annual Meeting of the Union Pacific Stockholders—Election of Officers—Earnings.

NEW YORK, March 8.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad today the following Directors were elected: Sidney Dillon, Elisha Atkins, Frederick L. Ames, Ezra H. Baker, S. H. Clark, C. Gordon Dexter, David Dows, Greenville M. Dodge, T. T. Eckert, Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, Augustus Schell, William L. Scott, and John Sharp. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Sidney Dillon was reelected President, and a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent declared. The total earnings this year were $24,258,817; last year, $22,455,784. Expenses this year, $12,480,342; last year, $10,545,119. Net earnings this year, $11,778,474, against $11,910,015 last year. The decrease in net earnings is accounted for by the fact that the company laid $580,749 worth of rails in excess of last year. The debt of the company is $4,035,078, which is more than covered by available bonds, securities, and supplies on hand. The company holds securities in stocks and bonds of other roads of $31,775,900. $22,000,000 of which are quoted at par and pay dividends. Over 25,000,000 of these securities net the company 2½ per cent profit per annum. The company owns material on hand valued at $5,104,495, and has saved $500,000 in the purchase of steel rails. Freight carriage increase, 122,959,000 tons for the year. The company recently obtained from the United States Supreme Court a judgment against the United States Government for $2,000,000 back charges, which will be worth in the future at least $500,000 yearly to the company.

### The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Attorney-General Russell gave a hearing today to parties interested in the application to annul the charter of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway. E. W. Paige, counsel for the company, said that the company was organized in 1877, and had already constructed a road from the Hoosac Tunnel to Mechanicsville, in New York. The various expenses in the central part of the State, exclusive of $700,000 which was paid for a purchase, amount to something like $400,000. The railroad company never had occasion to borrow any money, and the property it owns is free from debt. The $600,000 mortgage bonds are held by the company, and none have been sold. They had intended to effect a sale about the time the injunction was brought. An action of this kind had been threatened last May by Judge Comstock unless Butler's party consented to purchase the shares he held in the Syracuse, Chenango & New York Railroad. Counsel charged that the move was part of a blackmailing scheme on Comstock's part to compel the purchase of the shares held by him, and thought that the Attorney-General had been driven and led into a false position. He said the publicity given to the matter had a disastrous effect upon the company, and the ill effects have not all shown themselves yet. Parties in London who intended to take the bonds have now refused to take them. In fact, Judge Comstock, in reply, stated that he did not represent the Buffalo & West Shore Road, but simply his own interests. He did not want his property in the Syracuse, Chenango & New York Road taken by fraud, but sold at a fair price. He reiterated the charges made in the original complaint. The Attorney-General took the paper, saying that if he had been misled he would immediately retract his steps.

### The Pennsylvania Lines Give Notice that They Will Not Pay Commissions for the Sale of Tickets to Agents of Connecting Lines.

There is at least one General Passenger Agent who is not influenced by the action of a number of the roads in withdrawing from the anti-commission agreement, and who has sufficient backbone to continue the fight against the onerous system of paying commissions to agents for the sale of tickets. This man is Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia Line) Railroads.

While a number of the General Passenger Agents of Western roads which had become parties to the anti-commission agreement have lately issued circulars announcing their withdrawal from the agreement, Mr. Ford comes to the front with the following circular, announcing that he will not pay commissions to agents of other roads which have notified him that their agents are not allowed to receive commissions for the sale of tickets:

Having been requested by nearly all of our connecting lines in the West, Northwest, and Southwest to discontinue the payment of commissions to their agents, the undersigned, representing the companies named above, and also representing (on east-bound commissions) the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, begs leave to notify all concerned that the request thus made will be complied with, and, until further notice, no commissions will be paid by or for these companies on tickets sold on or after March 1, 1882, to Pittsburg or any point East thereof.

Another effort will be made March 22 at a meeting to be held in New York to bring about a reform in the ticket commission system. It is hardly probable, however, that any decided action will be taken, as there are but few General Passenger Agents who have the backbone exhibited by Mr. Ford in this matter, and who are sincerely in favor of having the system of paying commissions abolished. So long as the General Managers refuse to take decisive action in the matter and prohibit the payment of commissions, all the efforts of the General Passenger Agents are likely to prove abortive.

### Why the Railroads Abolished the Extra Charge for Unloading Grain from Track.

It has been the general impression that the circulars recently issued by several of the Illinois roads abolishing the extra charge of two cents per 100 pounds on grain delivered on track has been in accordance with the order of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to do away with such charge. The action of the railroads was thought to be rather inconsistent with their previous declarations that they would under no considerations comply with the order of the Commissioners, as they could not be compelled by law to perform a service for nothing, and the transferring of grain from track entailed heavy expenses upon the roads.

The railroad managers claim that they have shown no inconsistency in the matter, and their action in temporarily abolishing the extra charge of two cents per 100 pounds was not due to any desire on their part to comply with the order of the Commissioners, or because they were afraid of serious consequences for violating the order. Their action, they say, has been in accordance with an old-established custom. Such action has been taken for years past, during the months of January, February, March, and April, because, during those months, corn will not pass inspection, and consequently cannot be graded in elevators. During those months business is usually very light, and the railroads can well afford to accommodate shippers by allowing them to consign to track, and thus enable them to ship their stuff before it could be taken to the elevators. The order rescinding the extra charge for transferring grain from track, they say, is but temporary, and as soon as corn can be graded, and business gets so heavy that the unloading from track will cause serious inconvenience, the extra charge of two cents will be made again.

### Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway—The Road Greatly Improved and an Increased Revenue.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company was held yesterday at the Palmer House. Nearly all the stock was represented, most of it by proxy. The President, Mr. Joseph Hickson, being unable to attend, was represented by Mr. Charles Percy, Secretary and Treasurer of the company. The report of the Directors, with the financial statements and accounts for the year 1881, were submitted by Mr. Percy. It showed that, although the receipts had been seriously affected by the late war in rates which prevailed during the entire second half of the year, the revenue of the company has been largely increased as compared with the working during the year 1880. The report also showed that over $1,000,000 had been expended during the year in improving the line and in adding to its equipment. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph Hickson, A. J. Seargeant, J. McMillan, E. W. Meddaugh, W. Munro, F. A. How, J. H. Whitman, J. McCaffery, A. Dolton, De F. Skinner, T. Standell, W. C. Beardsley, F. Shepard, C. T. Mitchell, and J. Herrick. At the close of the stockholders' meeting the new Directors met and elected the following officers: Joseph Hickson, President; Charles Percy, Secretary and Treasurer. All but twenty miles of the Chicago & Grand Trunk (from Chicago to Port Huron) is now laid with steel rails, and the steel for the remaining twenty miles is now being delivered, and will be put down at once.

### New East-Bound Rates on Live Stock and Dressed Beef.

Taking effect March 13, the following will be the rates on live stock and dressed beef from Chicago to the points named below by all the lines leading east from this city:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Horses, mules, and sheep. | Dressed beef. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie | 18 | 15 | 25 | 27½ |
| Dunkirk | 19 | 16 | 27½ | 20 |
| Buffalo, Brid'ge, Pittsburg, Wheeling and Bellaire | 20 | 17½ | 32½ | 22½ |
| Albany | 32 | 28 | 52 | 35 |
| Baltimore | 32 | 27 | 57 | 37 |
| Philadelphia | 33 | 28 | 58 | 38 |
| New York | 35 | 30 | 60 | 40 |
| Boston | 35 | 30 | 60 | 40 |

All live stock will be subject to the following minimum weights: Cattle, 19,000 pound; horses, 20,000 pounds; hogs, double-deck cars, 22,000 pounds; hogs, single-deck cars, 15,000 pounds; sheep, single-deck cars, 14,000 pounds.

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### Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was held in this city yesterday, and the following Directors were elected: Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, Daniel Macy, Oliver H. Smith, Jesse L. Williams, Thomas H. Nelson, and Thomas Dowling. The Directors met subsequently and elected Thomas A. Hendricks President. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the gross earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, were $1,825,728.31, and the net earnings $578,661.85 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881. The assets were, according to the report, $4,702,225.71, and the $10,326.01 has been added, making a total of $4,712,490.31, which is disposed of as follows: Cash and loans, $726,689.05; balance of accounts due the company, $994,195.23; material, fuel, and stores, $1,166,800.02; and other items, $1,825,726.

### Immigrant Rates to the Northwest by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company will issue tomorrow a circular giving the joint through rates for immigrant movables and passengers between Chicago or Racine and points in the Northwest on its own road and on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Northern Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific Roads. From a proof-sheet of the circular the following rates to the more prominent places are taken. The passenger rates given are all from Milwaukee, and $1.70 should be added to each rate when figuring from Chicago. The freight rates are the same from each of the starting points named:

| Stations. | Passenger rates. | Car-load movables. |
|---|---|---|
| Ada, Minn | $14.00 | $ 82.50 |
| Antelope, D. T | 24.00 | 128.50 |
| Argyle, Minn | 15.48 | 100.00 |
| Beardsley, Minn | 11.95 | 77.50 |
| Beach, M. T | 27.30 | 157.50 |
| Belle Fourche | 8.80 | 60.00 |
| Birchhill, Man | 16.65 | 127.50 |
| Brandon, Man | 16.50 | 144.50 |
| Colfax, D. T | 12.75 | 82.00 |
| Daleraymple, D. T | 14.00 | 82.50 |
| Fort Keogh, M. T | 32.25 | 152.50 |
| Jamestown, D. T | 16.80 | 95.00 |
| Little Falls, Minn | 11.30 | 67.50 |
| Miles City, M. T | 32.15 | 151.00 |
| St. Boniface, Man | 16.50 | 126.25 |
| Winnipeg, Man | 16.50 | 126.00 |
| Wheatland, D. T | 14.50 | 85.00 |
| Waverly, Minn | 8.85 | 60.00 |

### A Branch of a Branch of the Northern Pacific.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND FORKS, Minn., March 8.—A railroad company is being organized here to build a branch road from this city to the Casselton Branch of the Northern Pacific, thirty-five miles west, with President Stone, of the First National Bank, at the head of the project. Chicago capitalists who have plenty of money to spare will build it. The right-of-way into this city and grounds for depot and shops were purchased this morning for $24,000 cash. A surveying party is organizing to run the preliminary lines of construction and engineering material has been purchased, and the work of grading will commence as soon as the weather will permit. When the property and right-of-way are purchased along the proposed line the exact route and a roster of the officers will be made public.

### The Eastern Extension of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—The completion of the eastern extension of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road, 140 miles in length, by May 1 is now assured. Eighty-three miles of iron are down, and twenty more are ready for the track. Over 300 trackla yers, besides graders and bridge-builders, are at work. All the trestles are up in Indiana, and only six more remain to be put up on the Ohio Division. The new line is said to have an easier grade and fewer curves than any now entering Indianapolis.

### Meeting of Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—There was a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company in this city today, at which it was decided to accept the land-grant of the Portage & Lake Superior Company, and a dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock also declared. There have been rumors that the Omaha Company contemplates consolidation with the Rock Island, but the matter was not discussed at the meeting today.

### They Must Pay the Aid Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—In the United States Circuit Court today judgment was rendered for $9,000 in favor of John D. Vanderman, for use, against Oconee Township, and one for $25,000 in favor of the same against Shelbyville Township, in suits brought to recover on bonds and coupons issued by defendants to aid the construction of the St. Louis, Shelbyville & Thornton Railroad.

### Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. Peter B. Groat, lately appointed General Emigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, left for St. Paul yesterday to assume the duties of his new position.

A meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in the Iowa Trunk Line Association will be held at Commissioner Daniels' office today. As far as can be ascertained, only routine business is to be transacted.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association will hold a meeting at Commissioner Midgley's office in this city tomorrow for the purpose of adjusting the pool differences prior to Nov. 1, 1881. The new pool percentages recently agreed upon date back to Nov. 1.

Mr. F. Chandler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, announces that the following second-class rates to Laredo, Tex., will go into effect April 1: From St. Louis, $34.30; Hannibal, $29.75; Kansas City, $29.25; Emporia, $30.45; Junction City, $31.95; Cairo, $29.25; Columbia, $29.25; Memphis, $27.30.

The Chicago Railway Association, composed of the various roads centering in this city, will hold a meeting at Commissioner Dixon's office March 23. It is understood that this will take the place of the regular meeting which generally occurs on the 20th of each month, because the General Passenger Agents will go to New York about that date to attend the meeting of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, which takes place in that city March 21.

Mr. James G. Sherman, of Detroit, the oldest passenger conductor in the United States, is in the city visiting his friends. Mr. Sherman went on the Michigan Central as passenger conductor in 1836, and remained with that road in the same position ever since. Although Mr. Sherman is far advanced in life, as is evidenced by his snow-white hair, yet he attended a sociable of the Fairview Social Club night before last and tripped the light fantastic like a boy of 20, and was quite a lion with the ladies.

The Missouri Pacific Railway gives notice that persons holding unlimited or first-class limited tickets via the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, who desire to stop off at Malvern for the purpose of visiting Hot Springs, will be allowed to do so within the limits of their tickets, if limited. This is in no case to be understood as extending the limits of their tickets, which must not be extended beyond their regular period for the purpose of stopping over. This applies also to tourists' and land-explorers' tickets.

The second special train with emigrants for Manitoba and the Northwest from points in Canada on the lines of the Great Western and Canada Southern will arrive by the Michigan Central today. About 600 emigrants are expected by this train. They will leave for Manitoba shortly after their arrival here by the Chicago & Northwestern. The Michigan Central will also bring in today a special train with European emigrants from New York, who are destined for points in the West and Northwest. Everything indicates that emigration this year will be heavier than ever before.

A Pittsburg manufacturer, who is evidently a bear on the market, has been spending a few days in Boston, and he tells the reporter of the *Advertiser* that in the last few weeks a great change has come over the markets. Three weeks ago, he states, orders for locomotives could not have been placed to secure deliveries before November and December, and the price was $15,000. Now the same order could be placed for $12,000, and the delivery made in June. Contracts with railroads are being thrown up by them. Some of the new railroads projected are unable to pay for the cars and locomotives which they had ordered. They either have not sold their bonds, or the business is not what they expected. What is true of locomotives is also of box-cars. Within a few weeks you could not have placed an order for box-cars and engaged delivery under five or six months; now you can place an order for box-cars and secure delivery within thirty days. Only last week a contract for 200 box-cars was taken in New York for a railroad at $355 per car, while $450 would pay but 6 per cent to the manufacturers, and the first cost in materials alone would be $375. There is also an evident determination to break prices of materials. Gould threw on the market 30,000 steel rails, which he sold at $1.50 per ton less than he had paid, so that he could buy at less cost later.

### An English Election.

*London Times, Feb. 28.*

The polling at Taunton resulted Feb. 17 in the election of a Tory candidate by a majority of 227. The numbers were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allsopp (T.) | 1,141 |
| Kilcourcie (L.) | 917 |
| Majority | 227 |

The announcement was received with great cheering. The electors were addressed by Mr. Allsopp, Viscount Kilcourcie, and Sir Robert Peel. At the general election in 1880, the late Sir W. Palliser (T.) was returned at the head of the poll, with 1,084 votes, Sir Henry James coming next with 1,060. The unsuccessful candidates on that occasion were Mr. W. W. Carvill (T.), 971, and Mr. Roger Eykyn (L.), 965.

The Tory majority of 160 two years ago is now raised to 227. The few score Catholic Irish in the borough voted solid for the Tory candidate. Taunton has always shown predilections for the spending of money on electors, and Sir Henry James' Corrupt Practices bill has, no doubt, greatly irritated those electors who like to profit by their votes in purse, as well as in other ways. We should have attached no importance whatever to a victory, and we attach no importance to the defeat.

# THE STATES.

### New Subjects to be Laid Before the Michigan Legislature.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., March 8.—Tomorrow the Governor will send into the Legislature a special message containing the following recommendations: Corrective imperfections in the law creating two additional Judges for the Wayne Circuit Court, which now lead to certain disagreeable clashings in the operations of the courts; correcting imperfections in the law of 1877 which provides for taking private property for public uses; asking for legislation to extend the existence of mining corporations in the upper peninsula, whose charters expire by statute limitations before another session of the Legislature; also, suggesting that the Legislature correct defects ceding a portion of Saginaw County to Bay County, which was passed last winter in such an awkward shape; to provide means for the assessment and collection of taxes. He also calls attention to the fact that the authorities of the City of Detroit desire the passage of an enabling act whereby the authorities may make reassessments to defray the expense for paving the most prominent thoroughfares in that city. The Governor also notes that the City of East Saginaw desires legislation to enable it to increase the capacity of its water-works and to borrow $5,000 for that pupose. The Union Depot Company, of Detroit, also want additional legislation. Bay County desires authority to raise $25,000 to build a bridge across Saginaw River. The City of Owasso wants legislation whereby it may build a court-house and jail, and to borrow money for that purpose, and Saginaw City expresses a like desire. The Village of Kalamazoo and the Cities of Big Rapids and Detroit require important charter amendments. A bill is asked for to provide for the condemnation of partially abandoned railroad-beds. The Fish Commission ask for an act to provide for the better protection of fisheries. The Royal Templars of Temperance ask for an act under which they can incorporate legally. The Grand Council for the State of Michigan want an act to provide for the safe deposit of deceased persons previous to interment. The Governor at this writing is still working on his message, and undoubtedly will refer a number of other topics needing legislation.

Today the House passed the bill repealing the law under which specific taxes were collected of street railway companies in lieu of all other taxes. The House also amended the Senate bill passed some days ago for the reapportionment of the State into eleven Congressional districts. The Senate has refused to accept the amendments, and the House also refuses to recede; therefore a committee of conference will be called for in the morning for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty.

### Wisconsin.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., March 8.—In the Assembly the use of the Chamber was granted tomorrow afternoon to the Committee on State Affairs to hear arguments on woman-suffrage. Speeches will be made by Mrs. Emma G. Hanscom and other members of the Wisconsin Woman-Suffrage Club. Horn introduced a joint resolution, which lies over, instructing the Committee on Apportionment to hurry up work and apportion the State as follows: The Senate districts to remain as at present, the Assembly districts to be formed in the Senate districts according to population by additions or deductions of such members as the population may require. Horn's resolution of yesterday, providing for final adjournment on the 21st inst., came up and was tabled—yeas 44, nays 50—after a spicy debate, indulged in between Horn on one side and Price and S. W. Pierce on the other. Assembly bills passed to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated food and drugs; establishing local Boards of Health in towns, villages, and cities to coöperate with the State Board. The Assembly bill was killed increasing the size of the grain-tester from two quarts to half a bushel; also the bill to repeal the Tramp law of 1879.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted congratulating ex-Senator Matt Anderson, of Cross Plains, on his approaching marriage with a graduate of the Chicago Female Medical College. Bills passed fixing the salary of the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly at $900 per session; to allow Simeon Mills to pay $5,000, with interest and legal costs to date, in full for the claim of the State against him for $10,000, interest, and costs, on account of his having lost the money of the State as Treasurer of the State Insane Hospital in the failure of the Bank of Madison in 1873. The Assembly bill was concurred in incorporating the City of Monroe.

Today the Legislature investigating the Fox River overflow heard an extended argument by C. W. Felker, of Oshkosh, who represents the interests of Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. Manager Reed and General-Solicitor Carey, of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road, will speak before the committee tomorrow in the interests of that road, which suffered severely by the floods. State Oil-Inspector Reeves and Milwaukee Inspector Nowell are in the city testifying as experts before the Special Committee on Oil Traffic. The standard of 1880 was 105 test. Last year the test was reduced to 120. The present design is to raise it to 150, which is the same as in Illinois. No session of the Senate was held today, as the Assembly nothing of importance was done.

### The Power Vested in the Governor of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., March 8.—The Governor sent to the Senate today the following appointments: Judge of the Supreme Court, H. H. Chalmers; First District Circuit Judge, J. W. Buchanan; Second District, Gen. W. T. Featherstone; Third District, A. T. Roane; Fourth District, B. T. Tremble; Fifth District, H. S. Trewett; Sixth District, James M. Arnold; Eighth District, A. G. Moyer; Ninth District, S. S. Calhoun; Eleventh District, Warren Cowan; Twelfth District, Ralph North; Chancellor of the Third District, J. G. Hall. The appointments were all promptly confirmed by the Senate. Both Houses adjourned till tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Wirt Johnson has been reappointed Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Board of Health.

### Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 8.—In the Legislature today a resolution expressing confidence in Gov. Hoyt and approval of his course for the past four years, and requesting of the President his reappointment, was unanimously adopted. A resolution was also adopted praying Congress to pass a bill giving Lieut. Schwatka full pay instead of half pay while in command of the late Franklin search expedition.

### The Liquor Amendment in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.—The House of Representatives today adopted a joint resolution to submit to the people a proposition to amend the Constitution granting license to the traffic in liquor under regulations, and giving the General Assembly power to restrict and prohibit special tax.

# THE DAIRY INTEREST.

### Proceedings in the Minnesota Dairy and Creamery Association Convention at Rochester—Some Discussion and Several Comic Songs.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 8.—At 10 o'clock this morning the members of the State Dairy and Creamery Association met in the opera-hall. The first business transacted was the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and the following officers were elected: C. E. Marion, President; O. C. Gregg, Vice-President; W. C. Rice, Secretary and Treasurer; after which came the discussion of the topic, "Are the stock and dairy conventions useful and beneficial to the agricultural interest of a State?" responded to ably by Col. R. M. Littler, of Davenport, Ia.; Judge H. M. Burchard, Marshall, Minn.; and others, followed by the topic, "Pioneer Dairying: Adaptability of our soil for dairy purposes and our wants as a dairy State," answered by W. C. Rice, A. F. Keyes, and O. C. Gregg. This fact was brought out: That feed for a cow was 700 bushels of grain and three tons of hay, forty-six bushels of oats and twenty-four of corn, and after that she had paid her expenses, and had netted the farmer from $20 to $35. The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the best and most practicable methods of operating creameries, involving the relative merits of the full milk and cream gathering systems, opened by H. A. Holmes, Chatfield, followed by R. P. McGilney, C. E. Marolin, and Col. R. M. Littler, and a general discussion that brought out valuable facts. The next topic, the best stock for dairy farming, and how to be obtained, and the care and feeding of dairy stock, answered by J. M. Thurston, Col. R. M. Littler, and others. At 7:30 p. m. all the seats were taken in opera-hall, and at 8 all the standing-room was taken. Our people are interested and enthusiastic, and the farmers are largely noticeable in the audience. Most of the speakers are from the older communities where the system of creameries has been tested, and our people are apt scholars and will adopt the system and abandon wheat-growing as fast as practicable. The speakers for the evening were Col. R. H. McGilney, Elgin, Ill., and E. J. Oatman, Dundee, Ill. The Rochester Club and J. G. Lombard and A. B. Forester furnished the music, the latter gentleman being a whole minstrel troupe in himself. He brought down the house with his character sketches. The Secretary read a letter from General Freight Agent C. H. Knapp, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, stating that the railroad company have shipped over their road during the year 15,219 tons of butter, and received $99,548.85 cash for freight. Mr. Lombard sang "Are you sleeping, Maggie?" a Scotch ballad; then the audience would not be quiet until Abe Foresefer came out and sang a comic selection, and the convention adjourned at 9:55 to meet tomorrow morning.

# CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

### Chicago.

There is no small-pox at No. 116 North Ada street. While that number was given in yesterday's paper, it was a misprint for No. 16 on that street.

Dr. C. H. McCallister takes exception to the strictures of THE TRIBUNE on the carelessness of some physicians relative to the spread of contagious diseases. He says no physician in the city exercises more care to prevent the contamination of his patients. Those of his patients who are the victims of contagious diseases he visits only at night, and for this purpose wears a special suit of clothes, which he disinfects every night after use. He has never tried to conceal any case of small-pox or other contagious disease. In the case of the colored dentist who is required was the affixing of the small-pox sign to the office door up-stairs, and the suppression of the number of the house in the published reports.

Nine cases of small-pox were reported to the Health Department yesterday from Nos. 42 Burling street, 919 West Eighteenth street, 178 Ontario street, 584 Twenty-fifth street, and 147 Wesson street. There were deaths in the city at Nos. 509 Clark street and 30 Poe street, and at the hospital there were three deaths, the victims being Robert Morris, of No. 102 Michigan street, Joan Gustafson, of No. 148 East Chicago avenue, and William Moulton, of No. 43 West Randolph street.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf telegraphed from Washington during the forenoon that he had secured a meeting of the National Board of Health for yesterday to consider the proper measures to be taken to prevent the landing of immigrants infected with small-pox from vessels arriving at the Eastern ports.

The telegram stated that Dr. Cabell, of Virginia, had arrived in Washington to second the efforts of Dr. De Wolf, and that Dr. Rauch, of the Illinois State Board of Health, was expected to arive upon the same mission.

### Small-Pox at Macon, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MACON, Ill., March. 8.—The small-pox excitement has almost subsided. All patients who have varioloid are recovering. Cecil, who has small-pox, is in a very dangerous condition. Alliston, druggist, has neither disease. A farmer named Sardare, living ten miles southeast, has small-pox, and is in a bad condition, but he will recover. The State Board of Health has notified Supervisor Turner to enforce vaccination in this neighborhood, and to rigidly enforce quarantine for two weeks.

### The Springfield Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—The Health Officer of Lemont Township, Cook County, reports four new cases of small-pox outside the village. The President of the Board of Health of Silver Creek Township, Stephenson County, reports four more members of the family previously reported down with the small-pox. Beardstown, Cass County, has one case, removed to the small-pox hospital Tuesday night. It came from Litchfield. Another case of confluent small-pox is Carrollton, Green County, is reported, contracted from the first case.

### Stubborn Chicken-Pox.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 8.—Small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Morgan Centre. There are forty or more cases reported, and there have been four deaths in the last three days. The disease was taken for chicken-pox and other cutaneous affections, and has been treated with the simplest remedies, with its contagious character unsuspected.

### Small-Pox at Rock Island and Moline, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 8.—The first case of small-pox made its appearance in Rock Island today. The victim is A. Anderson, aged 45 years. Moline has three new cases of varioloid, all of which have been developed since the scourge was supposed to have left the city.

### Small-Pox in Milwaukee.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—The fourth case of small-pox developed in the Murphy family in the Third Ward today. One of the children is dead. Owing to the widespread opposition to vaccination the health officers find it hard to fight the disease.

# CANADA.

### A Righteous Decision, Showing that a Government is for the Protection of Its own People.

MONTREAL, March 8.—In the Globe Mutual Insurance Company's case Judge Mathieu gave a decision. The funds in Canada and the deposit of $100,000 with the Canadian Government were for the benefit of Canadian policy-holders. The American Receiver appointed by New York claimed he was Receiver for the company, both in the United States and in Canada, and that the Canadian policy-holders could only get the same proportion of claims as the American. The policy-holders in Canada are likely, under the decision, to be paid in full.

### No More Nonsense About Passenger Tickets.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, March 8.—Mr. Thompson's bill for regulating railway passenger tickets provides that every passenger ticket issued by a railway company shall be good to the holder for a passage to the point of destination at any time whatsoever after the ticket is issued until finally used, no matter what conditions may be printed or stamped on such ticket. Every railway refuses to allow a passage to the holder of a ticket be may recover in a summary manner, before any court of competent jurisdiction, damages to such amount as the court may deem sufficient, with costs.

### Turtle-Doves of a Good Round Age.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TORNTO, March 7.—For the last eight years, says the Registrar of Ontario's report, there has been each year at least one man marrying when over 80 years of age. This year four are returned. One of these was 88 and his partner 60 years of age, another 85 and his wife 41, and in the other case the husband was 81 and his wife 41. In the fourth instance the man was 80 years and the girl he wedded was only 24. In only three cases was the bride older than the bridegroom and the difference in their ages was not great.

### Renewing Trade Relations with Mexico

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—Today Mr. Ansell, of Montreal, had an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald and the Minister of Customs in reference to the establishment of trade relations with Mexico. He represented that for some time past diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico had been suspended, resulting in trade drifting towards the United States; that Mexico is favorable to renewing commercial relations. Sir John promised that the Government would take the matter under consideration.

### Trouble and Fish Hatching.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TORONTO, March 8.—The freight conductors and brakemen held a meeting and decided to ask for a 10 per cent advance all round. Should the men be refused, they say they will take situations on the new roads in the West.

Samuel Wilmot, Government Superintendent of Pisciculture, says, owing to the unusually warm winter, the ova in the hatchery at New Castle have hatched out fully a month earlier than heretofore.

### Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, March 8.—In the case of Charles Albert Smith, charged with the shooting of John Hayes in a saloon a week or two ago, the jury, after being locked up ten hours, returned into court tonight with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The Judge said he would have approved of a verdict of murder. The prisoner was then sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

### An Impostor.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, March 8.—A letter is published here from the Earl of Enniskillen warning the people of the Western States against an impostor named Lestranne, who produces forged letters purporting to be from the Earl and the Archbishop of Armagh recommending him for assistance. Lestranne is denounced as an unmitigated swindler and thief.

### Trouble in the Quebec Cabinet.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, March 8.—There is further trouble in the Quebec Cabinet on the railroad question, and it is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Laranger is to be the next seceder from the Government.

### Monks Going from France to Canada.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, March 8.—The Rev. Father Labelle has received a communication from the Abbot of the monastery of the Monks of the Holy Sacrament of Angers, France, informing him that a delegation of several members of the order would leave for Canada during the coming month. It is understood they will establish a model farm at St. Jerome and will inaugurate similar establishments in the new townships in the north of the province.

### Father Scullier's Trip.

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IS WEALTH!

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ADWAY'S

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SOLVENT.

ful Recognition.

RONIC or Long Standing Dis-
mory in the healing art; that
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medy; that restores step to
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—Medical Messenger.

AND TRUE

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MINUTES not HOURS, to re-
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S READY RELIEF.

enty minutes, never fails to re-
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'S READY RELIEF will afford

the Kidneys, Inflammation
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Palpitation of the Heart,
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ache, Toothache, Neuralgia,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chill-
Frost Bites, Bruises, Sun-
Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
Sprains, Pains in the Chest,
, are instantly relieved.

R AND AGUE.

AGUE cured for 50 cts. There
agent in this world that will
Ague, Bilious and other Malarious,
Typhoid, Yellow and other
RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly
READY RELIEF.
Radwents, when taken accord-
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TRUE RELIEF.

DY RELIEF is the only remedial
at will instantly stop pain.
Cents Per Bottle.

Regulating Pills,

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SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

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25 Cents Per Box.
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Raise Resolvents, Reliefs, and
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## SPORTING EVENTS.

### The Celebrated Chicago Stallion Piedmont Sold for $30,000 Cash.

### His Purchaser Ex Gov. Leland Stanford, the California Money Magnate.

### Some Account of the Horse and His Performances on the Turf.

### Promise of a Remarkably Successful Racing Season at Saratoga This Summer.

**Sale of the Trotting Stallion Piedmont.**

A very important transaction in fast horseflesh took place in this city Tuesday, it being nothing less than the purchase by ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, from Mr. S. J. Morgan, of Chicago, of the well-known trotting stallion Piedmont, record 2:18¾, the price paid being $30,000. As Mr. Stanford is now the owner of the most extensive establishment in the world for the breeding of trotting stock, and his stallions have already produced Widdlower, 2-year old record 2:21, Fred Crocker, Bonita, and other wonderful youngsters, the purchase by him of Piedmont is an event of much importance in breeding and turf circles, and a history of the horse and his performances will be read with interest.

Piedmont is a fine-looking chestnut stallion, and was foaled in 1871, being by Aimont, out of Mag Ferguson, by Mambrino Chief. He was foaled the property of H. A. Ferguson, Lexington, Ky., but at the age of 2 years was purchased by Mr. S. J. Morgan, who was at that time a resident of Stonington, Conn. The first appearance of the colt in a public race was in 1875, when he won the *Spirit-of-the-Times* Stake for 4-year-olds, acquiring a record of 2:30¾, and at that time he was looked upon by horsemen as being an animal of unusual promise. He did not appear on the turf again until 1879, Mr. Morgan having in the meantime become a resident of Chicago. He was started here in a race, but beaten in slow time, being evidently not in accord with his driver, James Dustin. He was also beaten at Cleveland, and then returned to Chicago, and not started again that season. In May, 1880, Piedmont was

PLACED IN THE HANDS OF PETER V. JOHNSON,

under whose training and driving he has become one of the most successful and famous horses in the country. He was taken to Michigan by Johnson in June, 1880, and began trotting at Adrian, where he won from a good field, lowering his record to 2:23¾, the next week at Detroit he was again successful, winning in three straight heats, and acquiring a record of 2:22¼. From Detroit he went to Columbus, O., where he added another victory to his list, but defeated, however, in the seventh heat by Detroit record. At Fort Wayne, Ind., the following week he was beaten by Kitty Bates, Piedmont not liking the track. His next engagement was in the 2:30 stallion stake at Chicago, where he was to meet such horses as Amber, Black Cloud, Hambletonian Bashaw, and several others, but Piedmont led them all to the wire in straight heats, one of which was trotted in 2:21¾, and enabling his admirers to win a lot of money, as the betting in the race was Amber, concerning whose speed great stories had been told. Black Cloud, a horse owned in Detroit, was also heavily backed by a delegation of sports from Michigan, at the head of whom was "Uncle" John Bacon. Three weeks previous Black Cloud had been defeated on his home track by Monroe Chief, a horse that was also in Johnson's stable, and, as the Detroit men had made Black Cloud a favorit over the head at the rate of like to $80 before the start, and then were unable to win a single heat, their financial resources were materially curtailed by the unexpected result. They came to Chicago for the purpose of getting even, but Johnson again sent them home depressed in spirits—this time doing she work with Piedmont.

After this race, which brought Piedmont into general notice for the first time, the horse was

GIVEN A LONG REST.

He was engaged in the 2:30 race at the same meeting, at which he won the stallion stake, but his owner received little money for not starting the horse, the owners of the other animals in the race not wishing to have the event assume the nature of a walkover. Black Cloud was made a hot favorit in this race, but was again given his backers into the wildest kind of consternation, for after winning the first and second heats, one of them being trotted in 2:21¾, he was beaten in the next two by Josephus. There was trouble in the Detroit camp, but Van Nesselrooder John De Mass brought his energies to bear, and the result was that Black Cloud took the deciding heat in 2:20. The inside history of this race will probably never be written.

Resuming at Chicago until the return of his driver from a career of uninterrupted success through the Central Circuit with Monroe Chief, Piedmont was taken to Minneapolis, where he beat Bonesetter and Hambletonian Bashaw in three straight heats, being slightly distanced to divide the purse equally with those horses, for fear they would not otherwise start. Returning to Chicago, he won the 2:21 race at the fall meeting here in straight heats from Voltaire and Lida Bassett, trotting one heat in 2:22¼. At St. Louis the following week he met the black stallion Frane's Alexander, concerning whose great speed a great deal had been said, and beat him with ease, there being three other starters in the race. At Louisville he defeated Voltaire and Von Arnim, not losing a heat, and closed the season of 1881 at Cincinnati by a victory over Silverton, Little Gypsy, and Voltaire.

He was wintered in Chicago under the watchful care of his owner, and last spring again placed in Johnson's hands. His first appearance was in

THE GREAT FREE-FOR-ALL STALLION RACE

here last July, in which Santa Claus, McGregor, Wedgewood, Monroe Chief, Piedmont, and Hambletonian Bashaw were entered. It was known to every one that Piedmont had not been in form for two weeks, and he was thought to have no chance at all for the race, the estimation in which he was held by the betting men being shown by the fact that the odds against him were more than 20 to 1. He fought hard for the first three heats, not being beaten four feet in any one of them, and in the fourth heat sailed away from the field in the grandest possible style, winning it with ease in 2:17¼. The fifth and sixth heats, 2:18 and 2:21, were in the nature of a walk-over for Piedmont, no horse being able to reach his head. The victory was a notable and sensational one, and stamped Piedmont as one of the greatest horses in the country. Two days later he met France's Alexander, winner of the $10,000 stallion race at Rochester, July 4, in the 2:21 class. The friends of the black stallion were confident that he could not be beaten, and some of the liveliest betting ever seen in Chicago was done, even money. The result showed that the St. Louis men had badly overestimated the qualities of their horse, as Piedmont carried him to a break at the first turn, and in the second heat Alexander broke up. Piedmont then went to Buffalo, where he beat Lucy, Voltaire, and Hambletonian Maubrino in straight heats, repeating the performance at Rochester the following week, when he trotted the mile heats in 2:17¾. At Utica he again beat the same field, with the addition of Dan Smith, but at Hartford Edwin Thorne defeated him, the fastest heat being 2:17¾. The following week occurred the $30,000 stallion race at Boston, in which Piedmont, Santa Claus, and Wedgewood were the only starters. Santa Claus won this race. Piedmont being second, and with it the season of 1881 closed for the Chicago horse, he being shipped home a few days later.

A recapitulation of the work done by Piedmont during the two seasons he was in Johnson's hands is alike

CREDITABLE TO HORSE AND DRIVER.

In that time his record was as follows:

| *Year.* | *Races Trotted.* | *Won.* | *Best Heat.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 10 | 9 | 2:21¼ |
| 1881 | 7 | 7 | 2:17¾ |

This makes a total of seventeen races trotted during the two seasons he was in Johnson's stable, of which he lost but three, these being his defeat at Fort Wayne in 1880 by Kitty Bates and Lucy, which was attributed to the fact that he did not like the track, which was a poor half-mile one; and his defeat at Hartford and Boston last year by Edwin Thorne and Santa Claus.

Desiring to know just what the driver of Piedmont thought of the horse and his performances, Mr. Johnson was sought out by a TRIBUNE man, and after the sale of the horse had been commented upon a general talk concerning Piedmont was entered into, in the course of which Mr. Johnson spoke substantially as follows:

"I think that Piedmont can beat any stallion record now in existence, and, more than that, I think he can beat any stallion. But one stallion in the world—Santa Claus—has ever defeated him in a race, and Piedmont beat him one at Chicago, which makes honors easy on that score. I am not going to make any excuses for being beaten at Boston, but I should like to try it over."

"What sort of a horse is Piedmont to drive?"

"The easiest you ever saw, and to illustrate this let me say that at Lexington in 1880 I drove him a mile in 2:18, with the lines in one hand and my watch in the other, timing every quarter as well as the full mile. At Cleveland a week later I drove him a mile in 2:18¼ under the same circumstances."

HIS FASTEST HEAT.

"What was the fastest mile Piedmont ever trotted for you?"

"Last fall at Hartford I drove him four heats in 2:21, 2:20¾, 2:16, 2:17¾—so that 2:16 is the best he ever showed me."

"How do you account for his being such a great horse in the stallion race here last summer, winning when everybody thought he had no chance?"

"Well, I'll tell you about that. About three weeks before the race I went to Michigan, and when I left here Piedmont was as fast as I ever saw him. I was gone two weeks, and on my return the horse was off—had lost his speed, and the fastest mile I could drive him was 2:25. I went away for another week, and when I came back I drove him a mile in 2:23—the best he could do. The stallion race was set for Tuesday, and on the preceding Sunday I drove Piedmont in 2:19¾. When the day of the race arrived I had no idea of being able to win more than third or fourth money, especially in case the heats were split. I had the pole for the first heat and tried to win it, but both Santa Claus and McGregor beat me a length at the wire, where we were all head-and-head. In the second heat I started to lay up my horse, and drove him the first half mile very easy. He was going so well then that I thought he could win the heat, but this time Santa Claus beat him about three feet. The third heat I intended to lay up again, but while we were all going down the backstretch I heard Splan, who was driving Wedgewood, ask the driver of McGregor to let him (Splan) have that heat and receive an affirmative answer. To protect my own chances I had to send Piedmont along in order to make McGregor beat Wedgewood. My horse finished so strong, being beaten only a neck, that I concluded he could win, and in the fourth heat I began driving from the time the word was given, and won easily in 2:17¾. Piedmont trotted the middle half of that mile in 1:07, which is the fastest half-mile ever trotted by him in a race, and he could have trotted the sixth heat that day, if necessary, in 2:18."

THE PURCHASE OF PIEDMONT

by Gov Stanford was made in a very quiet manner. He arrived in Chicago Tuesday morning, and was met at the train by Mr. Morgan. They proceeded to the West Side, where the California millionaire was given a ride behind Piedmont, at the end of which he asked Mr. Morgan's price for the horse, and concluded the bargain at once. Piedmont will be shipped to California before long, and make a short season in the stud, after which it is possible that Gov. Stanford will return him to the turf.

In addition to Piedmont, Gov. Stanford purchased from Mr. Morgan the 6-year-old mare Happy Dream, by Happy Medium, and will breed her to Electioneer.

**The Stakes of the Saratoga Association —A Successful Meeting Anticipated.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—The stakes of the Saratoga Association, which closed March 1, says the *Times*, will be made public for the first time tomorrow, and the entries for each of the twenty-two stakes are so numerous and of so high a standard that the season promises to be the most remarkable yet seen here. Notwithstanding the heavy drafts made for the English market, the entries at Saratoga denote that the country is full of promising race-horses, as all sections are represented. The aggregate number of entries in the twenty-two stakes is 826.

In the famous Excelsior Sweepstakes for all stake, one mile and a quarter, there are twenty-two entries, and among them are such reputable performers as Thora, Hindoo, Luke Blackburn, Onondaga, Crickmore, Compensation, Checkmate, and others.

The Flash Stakes, for 2-year-olds, half a mile, has thirty-six youngsters engaged, representing the best strains of blood through such sires as Ten Broecke, Great Tom, Bonnie Scotland, King Alfonso, Glenelg, Alarm, Vauxhall, Virgil, War Dance, Gilroy, Billet, Wanderer, Pat Malloy, etc. The performances of the get of Great Tom and Ten Broecke will be watched with much interest, for great expectations have been raised regarding them.

For the Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles, there are fifteen nominations. The next, the Cash Handicap Sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile and a furlong, has closed with sixty nominations, representing thirty-one different stables. The Welter Stakes, for all ages, one mile, has thirty entries, and the Sequel Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters, has twenty-two nominations. The seventh stake on the list is the Trouble Stakes, a handicap steeplechase, with twenty-nine jumpers entered, while the Spinaway Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs, has twenty-seven engaged, and among them is the half-sister to Iroquois, the first American winner of the Derby. The Summer Handicap for all ages, one mile and a half, has always been a great race with owners of horses, and, with fifty-one nominations, the handicapper will have no easy task to perform in equalizing the chances of each entry in apportioning the weights. The Pocahontas Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter, is a new race, and has thirty-four nominations; and the Virginia Stakes, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, has forty youngsters engaged.

All the above stakes will be run at the first meeting, while for the second meeting there are eleven more stakes, beginning with the United States Hotel Stakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and a half, which has thirty-one nominations. Then there is the Grand Prize of Saratoga, one mile and three-quarters, with fifty-four nominations. The Clarendon Hotel Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter, has thirty-seven nominations, including some of the best 3-year-old performers of last season. The Congress Hall Stakes for all ages, beats of three-quarters of a mile, becomes more popular each year, and has closed with forty-three entries. One remarkable feature is the number of heats. The Tennessee Stakes, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, has fifty-three entries, including the fleet Bonnie Scotland. The Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for all ages, two miles, has forty-four entries, and the Misses Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, three-quarters of a mile, has thirty-seven engaged, which will insure a large field of starters. The new race added is the Flash Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs, has already become popular with owners, and there are forty nominations. The Equality Stakes, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, has fifty-one nominations. In addition while for the North American Handicap Steeplechase there are thirty-two entries. The last stake of the Saratoga season is the Baden-Baden Handicap for all ages, three miles, and has closed with thirty-seven nominations. It has always proved to be a great race, and was won in 1880 by Luke Blackburn, and last year by Thora. It is evident there will be great sport at Saratoga, and the rush to the springs this year will be greater than ever.

**A Brutal Dogfight.**

*Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

NEW YORK, March 7.—Thomas Tugman, of Philadelphia, matched his brindle dog Jingo to fight Tab, a white and yellow brindle belonging to Peter Collins, of New York. Over three hundred sporting men assembled today in an old barn on Long Island to witness the battle, which was to be for $600 a side.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Collins jumped out of a coach with his dog Tab and went into the barn, when, to the surprise of all present, David Frost read a dispatch from Tugman that he and his dog had been captured early in the morning, while on the cars previous to leaving the Philadelphia depot, and that he was not released until he had given bonds that the fight should not take place. The Judge, he added, had kept his dog. The crowd yelled and shouted in disappointment.

Peace was finally restored by a well-known Brooklyn sport, Charley Devine, who matched his brindle dog Turk against Rose, a white brindle, belonging to Samuel McDermott, of Fall River, for $500 a side, catch-weight. Turk weighed nineteen pounds and Rose sixteen pounds. Betting was lively before the fight, the odds being slightly in favor of Turk. The handlers let go of the dogs at 4 o'clock.

At the start Rose appeared to be getting the worst of it, and bets were freely offered that she would be beaten on account of the superior wrestling of Turk. Her backers, however, showed their confidence in her staying powers by taking the wagers as fast as offered.

After fighting an hour both dogs were so badly punished and were so weak that their backers concluded to part them and see if each was game enough to scratch. The result was after scratching five times in eighteen minutes both of the animals were so badly torn that the sight was unpleasant even to the excited betters. Some of the spectators who had witnessed many a severe battle, were the first to cry out against the continuance of the fight. The match was therefore declared a draw. The time was one hour and twenty-six minutes.

**An Incomparable Fool Who Can Waltz Ten Miles Without Stopping.**

*Special to Cincinnati Gazette.*

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7.—At a public ball in this place, Prof. L. Leo, a dancing-master well known in this part of the State, accomplished recently the task of waltzing ten miles without a moment's rest and without once breaking step. Leo had some months previously accomplished on a wager a waltz of five miles in fifty minutes, and he endeavored to get up a competition between himself and other dancers, but without success. He then proposed that he would waltz ten miles in three hours. He did the feat, and had fifteen minutes to spare. The waltzing took place in Journal Hall, with County-Treasurer George H. Northrup and George Spencer as judges. There were two orchestras, and several hundred spectators were present. A course was marked off requiring twenty-seven laps to the mile. At a quarter to 9 the waltzing began, Prof. Leo starting off with a lady partner, and from this time until midnight exactly the music and dancing continued incessantly. Whenever one orchestra lost their breath the other took up the strain, and as one partner became exhausted another came forward. Thus skirt-seven changes were made and a dozen or more panting and tired young ladies and gentlemen sat about the hall, but still the untiring Leo kept waltzing on, gracefully and easily.

His face was somewhat flushed, and he perspired very freely for the first hour. After that he went off with apparent ease, singing much of the time in unison with the music. At midnight the waltz had concluded, and Leo, instead of being completely exhausted, as it was feared he would be, seemed fresh and in high spirits. He said he felt finely, except that his arms went a little tired, and he believed he could have waltzed five miles further.


That indigestion or stomach gas at night preventing rest and sleep will disappear by using Hop Bitters.


## THE COURTS.

### Washing of Family Linen by the Cooper Family, Before Judge Anthony.

### A Wrangle Over the Stock of the Defunct "Telegraph" Newspaper.

### New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

**Some More Information as to Life in the Cooper Family.**

The trial of the Cooper case was again resumed before Judge Anthony yesterday morning. The grandmother concluded her testimony, claiming that she was the head of the Cooper family, and paid the bills. A sister-in-law of the defendant and a niece and nephew of the defendant were also examined, and testified very generally that the plaintiff, Ella Cooper, was treated as one of the Cooper family, and not subjected to any unusual indignity. The nephew created some amusement for the spectators by the animated way in which he gave his testimony. He said he had visited his uncle, the defendant, frequently, at the various places at which the latter had lived. Defendant had had a servant-girl in the family at several places. Witness had sometimes made himself useful around the house by carrying up coal. He was sure he had carried up more than two scuttles. Late in the afternoon the defendant himself was placed on the stand. His testimony was to the effect that his mother ran the household, paid the bills, sometimes owned the house in which they all lived, and at other times took the leases in her name when they rented houses. But witness and his brother contributed the money, and he told his mother to call on him when she needed funds. A large number of deeds, leases, grocers' books, butchers' bills, and the like were also introduced to substantiate defendant's statements. Cooper said he was not responsible for the way his niece was treated, as his mother managed the household, but he claimed Ella was not made a drudge of. The trial will go on this morning.

**A Suit Over Some Worthless Newspaper Stock.**

Judge Williamson is engaged in hearing the case of Victor F. Lawson and M. E. Stone against William T. Collins and T. H. Flynn, to recover $3,000. In April 1880, Lawson and Stone, being the owners of 102 shares of stock in the *Chicago Telegraph*, sold them to Collins for $5,750. They were paid for by two notes maturing in one and two years, but when the first one came due, Collins refused to pay it and Lawson and Stone began a suit. Only fifty-four shares of the stock were actually delivered, the remainder being held in escrow by Ald. Pierson. Collins' defense was that the stock in escrow was never delivered to him, and as the paper went up, he never had any benefits from it. Also that of the two notes given the one due in a year was for the stock not delivered, and the one due in two years, or in 1882, was for stock that he had refused to take. Lawson and Stone claimed they had not agreed to deliver the stock in escrow, that they had bought it from Collins, and he knew precisely the contract under which it was held, and that they could not deliver it. They held only the interest. Collins by his purchase secured entire control of the paper, and practically had control of all the stock. He never demanded that they should deliver the stock in escrow, but only that they should signify their willingness to deliver to Pierson that the stock should be delivered to him.

**The Tolleston Club Case.**

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Tuley to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of the Tolleston Club against E. S. Alexander. This was a bill to prevent Alexander from interfering with a right of way the club had across his land at Tolleston, from the club-house to Calumet River. The defendant set up that there was a similar suit pending in the State Court in Indiana between the same parties and about the same land. It was begun on the 29th of August, 1881, and an injunction granted, which was dissolved on the 5th of September. The defendant further contended that, as the land in controversy was situated in Indiana, the court had no jurisdiction, but the case would have to be settled in the State where the property was situated. The Judge, after hearing lengthy arguments, took the matter under advisement, and will probably decide it Tuesday.

**The Palm Case Comes to an Unexpected End.**

The arguments in the divorce case of Warren S. Palm against Ada F. Palm were concluded yesterday morning before Judge Jameson, and the case given to the jury about noon. At 2 o'clock they returned with a special verdict that Mrs. Palm was not guilty of cruelty, as her husband had charged, but she was guilty of cruelty and adultery. She charged him with these crimes in her answer, but did not file any cross-bill, or ask for a divorce herself.

**Items.**

The Appellate Court will devote tomorrow to the examination of candidates for admission to the bar. Messrs. Arthur Ryerson, W. H. Holden, and John M. Gartside as a committee to examine the applicants.

The case of John B. Doyle, the bond-forger, which was to have been heard tomorrow by Judge Dyer, was yesterday postponed by Monday on account of the illness of the Judge.

Judge Gary is hearing the case of Johanna Sullivan against Martin Keating, a saloon-keeper, a suit brought under the "Dramshop Act" to recover damages for the death of her husband, Mayo Sullivan, has been for years in the employ of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, and was allowed by Keating to visit his saloon and run up an account for liquor, payment of which was, however, compelled, if necessary, by suit and garnishing the company. Sullivan finally became a confirmed drunkard, and Mrs. Sullivan lays the fault at Keating's door, and asks that he may be compelled to respond in damages.

Friday will be the last day of service to the March term of the Circuit Court.

**Divorces.**

Mary A. Wolcott filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Horace D. Wolcott, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Teresa Fitzgerald also asked for a decree against John Fitzgerald, and Emma L. Fairman for one against Henry Fairman, on the same ground.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Elizabeth M. Urich from Michael Urich on ground of desertion.

**United States Courts.**

A criminal information was filed yesterday by the United States District-Attorney against Charles McHenry, charged with carrying on the retail liquor business without paying the special license. McHenry pleaded guilty and was fined $100 and costs.

An information was also filed against two brown horses smuggled into the country without having the import duties paid. A bond was given by the claimants and the animals released.

**State Courts.**

Frances H. Johnson began a suit yesterday for $1,000 against W. B. Bargenbush, Hugh Leslie, and Edward Hamlin.

John T. Moran sued Ben Bullwinkle and Stephen F. Brown for $1,000.

Mary Jane Phillips commenced an action in trespass against Sylvester B. McCormack, laying damages at $20,000.

Carr Lee brought suit in debt for $3,000 against Frederick Codding.

Edward Cody began a suit for $2,500 against the Commercial Fire-Insurance Company of New York.

Frederick Eberlein filed a bill against George F. Averill and George E. Meigs to restrain them from disposing of their property, real or personal. He says that on the 30th of November last he was a special partner in the Magneton Appliance Company, the other partners being C. I. Thacher, L. A. Wilder, and Emily L. C. Dewey. On that day the business of the company was sold to defendants for $2,000 and the assumption by them of the company's debts. Among these debts was the sum of $2,130 due complainant for advances made. To secure this Averill and Meigs gave Eberlein two notes, one for $1,000, due March 1, 1883, the other for $1,130, due April 1, made by the company and indorsed by themselves. When the first note came due a few days ago it was not paid, and was protested. About the same time Meigs and Averill filed a bill against complainant and others to prevent the transfer or collection of the above notes, and obtained an injunction. Eberlein now charges that defendants have no property with which to pay his claim, except their interest in the Magneton Company; that they are trying to dispose of this interest so that he will be unable to get his money, he being restrained from suing them. He therefore asks for an injunction to prevent them from disposing of their property, except in the regular course of business, and then only in reasonable and small quantities, until the decision of their suit.

**County Court.**

In the estate of Joseph Parenson, deceased, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Diana Parenson and Daniel Pfeiffer, under bond for $3,000.

In the estate of Ida B. Turner, deceased, letters were granted to Edward H. Turner, under bond for $4,800.

In the estate of Andrew P. Chellman, deceased, letters were issued to Betsy Chellman, under bond for $5,000.

In the estate of Jennie W. Dupee, deceased, the will was proven and letters were issued to Charles A. Dupee, under bond for $18,000.

**Criminal Court.**

Before Judge Smith yesterday Thomas Wein was found guilty by a jury of receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail; Alexander Chinchinsky was found not guilty of robbery; Charles Johnson entered a plea of guilty to a charge of petit larceny and was remanded; Patrick Gavin entered a plea of guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; Alexander Fallon, indicted on a charge of robbery, furnished $5,000 bail; in the case of Patrick Kelly and Charles Coleman, charged with robbery, a nolle prosequi was entered; James Lynch, found guilty of burglary, one year in the penitentiary; John Carroll was found guilty of robbery by a jury, who fixed his term of imprisonment at seven years in the penitentiary; John Murray, found guilty of burglary, was sentenced one year in the penitentiary. On trial, Thomas Flanigan, charged with robbery.

The only gamblers who gave bail yesterday were Charles Rush, indicted for a part ownership of No. 151 Dearborn street, and James J. Gore, of the firm of Chapin & Gore, who are indicted as owners and keepers of common gaming-houses at Nos. 2 Theatre Court and 98 Randolph street.

Before Judge Baronm in the Criminal Court yesterday Andrew Smith, implicated in a case of robbery, was sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail; Albert Sechofsky, found guilty by a jury of selling liquor to a common drunkard, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20; a motion for a new trial in the case of John Klinger, a Wade street saloonkeeper, found guilty of selling liquor to a common drunkard, was overruled; Mary Muirheard, who entered a plea of guilty to a charge of petit larceny, was sentenced to six months in the County Jail; Edward Sanders and W. H. Sullivan, who pleaded guilty to burglary, were sentenced to one year each in the penitentiary; and James Thompson and Harry Lowe, who pleaded guilty to smashing plate-glass windows in down-town stores for the purpose of securing a small amount of plunder, were sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. The case of Daniel O'Leary and Michael Mahoney, charged with robbery, is on trial.

**The Call.**

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—108, 14, 55, 62, 65, 72, 79, 81, 98, 99, 101, 108, 112, 114, 120, 122, 123, 126, 130, 145, 148, 152, 166, 167, 170, 186. No. 205. Bates vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—23 to 32, inclusive. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 6,777. Sullivan vs. Keating, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 5,469 and 5,715 and calendar Nos. 621, 623, 625 to 627, 630 to 632, and passed cases 5,537, 5,565, 5,619, 5,631, 5,650, and auto-fire cases 230 and 1,478. No. 5,681, Cooper vs. Cooper, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. General call 5,654, 5,660, 5,662, 5,668, 5,674. No. 5,560, Lawson vs. Collins, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 2, 4, 5. No. 1,616, Gardner vs. Stone, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—3, 4, 5, 6. No. 1, Strong vs. Lord, on hearing.

JUDGE HOGAN—No first call. Trial call 73, 88½, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 97. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Assists Judge Hawes. No. 2,265. Shaffner vs. Riverdale Distilling Company, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 246, 249, 253 to 255, 257, 261, 262, 266, 267. No. 231, Wells vs. Kimball, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 72, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 12, and Hyde Park specials, and Nos. 640 and 636.

**Judgments.**

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—A. O. Crawford vs. Charles H. Crawford, William W. Crawford, Ida E. Hall, and Rosanna Crawford, $8,240.—Helen Sweet vs. J. Edwin Muchmore *Jr.*, $5,503.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ulysses Chopin vs. Agostino Rizzo, $1,054.20.—Dora Auzel vs. Bernard Auzol, $625.

JUDGE GARY—George Woodley vs. William Brown, $1,254.—F. L. Eastman et al. vs. City of Chicago, $2,741.

JUDGE ANTHONY—John McLandburgh et al. vs. Joseph M. Handy, $465.41.—Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. Oliver J. Heifrich, $838.85.—W. H. Havemeyer et al. vs. Sylvester Sibley and Henry W. Judge, $1,094.98.—Henry Meerot et al. vs. Joel H. Dix, $180.35.—Henry Worthington et al. vs. Charles A. and John W. Robbins, $2,199.48.—E. N. Stanley et al. vs. H. Joel Dix, $330.90.—Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. Excelsior Heating Company, $284.90.—H. A. Bromley vs. J. Young Scammon, $21,494.18.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—W. G. Hitchcock vs. Isaac D. Goodman, $745.—M. Frank et al. vs. Isabella Scott, $966.50.—W. H. Solvin et al. vs. Frank Field, Benjamin P. Smith, and Charles Hale, $650.33.—J. B. Quinn vs. Henry Bostelson, $242.95.—C. M. Fay et al. vs. Harry C. Lawrence and Morris T. Martin, $356.30.—C. F. Chessman vs. Joel Dix, $234.—Teunis de Young vs. same, $267.56.—M. E. Reeves vs. Henry C. White, $352.35.—William Gilbert vs. D. W. Clark and J. B. Edwards, garnishees, $457.50.—W. S. Brown et al. vs. Aaron Bamberger, $501.94.

JUDGE COOK—CONFESSIONS—W. M. Stanley vs. Charles B. Koester, $315.

JUDGE ROGERS—Cunningham Brothers vs. David Hofman; verdict, $138.87.

JUDGE HAWES—John M. Wandry vs. Frederick W. Wandry, $1,225.—Charles Korn, use, etc., vs. Bernard Gradis; verdict, $1,389, and motion for new trial.

**Illinois Supreme Court — Proceedings This Morning — Announcements and Motions.**

OTTAWA, Ill., March 8.—The Supreme Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the full bench.

ANNOUNCEMENTS ON THE REHEARING DOCKET:

Jackson vs. Miner et al.; petition denied.

Wrought Iron Bridge Company, of Canton, vs. Commissioners of Deer Park, etc.; petition denied.

Smith vs. Dennison, receiver, etc.; petition denied and stricken from the files.

MOTIONS.

Rapp vs. Stoner et al.; for extension of time to file transcript.

Pickins, executor, etc., vs. Wilson et al.; by plaintiff in error for further time to file briefs.

Kankakee & Seneca Railroad Company vs. Straub; by appellee to dismiss appeal by appellant, and for further time to file counter suggestions. Time extended to Friday morning.

Roth vs. Elman; time of plaintiff in error extended to Friday morning to file briefs.

Gage vs. Busse; appeal dismissed by plaintiff in error.

Blair vs. Ray et al.; by defendant in error for further time to file briefs.

William Caul vs. William Caul; by appellee to dismiss appeal for want of jurisdiction.

Court adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

**Mr. Armstrong's Suit for $50,000.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEBANON, Ind., March 7.—The damage suit of Joseph F. Armstrong against the Wabash Railway Company, brought here from Tippecanoe County, was again postponed, in consequence of the inability of the Judge to hear the cause this term. A special term was called, and the case set down for April 17, 1882. The plaintiff, who is crippled, will remain here until the suit comes up. The company, it is understood, will claim that it was in nowise responsible for the placing of the telegraph pole at the point it was located, and it is said will show that, while claiming it was not in any way to blame for the accident, it did pay Mr. Armstrong $50 per month, the same wages he was receiving, and that the Superintendent agreed that this sum should be paid every month during Armstrong's life. He afterwards sued for $50,000 damages.

**A Double Set of Policies.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

D. W. Moffatt, of Denver, is at the Palmer.

S. T. K. Prime, Dwight, Ill., is at the Leland.

C. W. Hayden, of Boston, is at the Palmer House.

W. R. Stirling, of Scotland, is at the Grand Pacific.

D. Atwood, of Leavenworth, is at the Sherman.

E. P. Stewart, of New York, is at the Sherman House.

G. W. Medbury, of Providence, R. I., is at the Tremont.

E. H. Stone, of Milwaukee, is at the Palmer House.

Dr. W. R. Leonard, of New York, is at the Palmer House.

L. A. Barry and wife, of Troy, N. Y., are at the Palmer.

George P. Taugeman, of Toronto, Ont., is at the Tremont.

E. G. Mayhew, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman House.

W. F. Callender, of New York, is at the Tremont House.

Prof. Lido Mowski, of Paris, France, is at the Grand Pacific.

T. S. Gore, of Gore's Landing, Ont., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Milo Smith, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Tremont House.

T. C. Chadburn, of Houghton, Mich., is at the Tremont House.

Frank Burlock, of the United States army, is at the Grand Pacific.

F. Driscoll, editor of the *Pioneer-Press*, St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific.

Robert Holloway, editor of the Indianapolis *Times*, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. F. Cramer, of the *Evening Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Thomas Needles, of Springfield, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

George H. Wolff and D. Bassett, of Indianapolis, are at the Sherman House.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Rich and Miss Jennie Mayer, of Washington, D. C., are at the Sherman.

The National Pumpmakers' Association transacted some routine business at the Tremont House yesterday, and finished up their two days' session.

Samuel G. Spaulding, A. H. Andrews, Henry Bern, and Edward Shepard are on the docket at the Armory Police Court for violating the smoke ordinance.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 34; 10 a. m., 36; 12 m., 38; 3 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer, 8 a. m., 30.02; 8 p. m., 29.80.

The straw-board makers held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and discussed measures of interest to their business. No further change was made in the price list, which was recently raised $5 per ton.

Martin Powers, living at No. 2417 State street, was thrown from his horse at the corner of Twenty-third street and Calumet avenue yesterday afternoon and somewhat badly injured. His condition is not at all serious.

Dennis Garey, the flagman stationed at the Thirty-fifth street crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Indiana Railroad, was knocked down yesterday by a passing train and his right arm was crushed under the wheels of the locomotive.

While in a state of exhilaration superinduced by a rather free use of stimulants, Charles A. Clifford smashed a mirror valued at $100 in Meyer's saloon at No. 10 East Madison street, and was locked up at the armory charged with malicious mischief.

Mr. T. C. Fargo, manager at Quincy for the American Express Company, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. E. L. Patch, Superintendent for the company in Kansas and Missouri, and W. J. Hancock, Superintendent for Iowa and Nebraska, are also in the city.

Harry Robinson, the tough Fourth avenue barkeeper who has gained considerable notoriety in the police courts, was arrested yesterday and locked up at the armory, charged with robbing Charles Waterman, of Corey, Mich., of $65. Two of his accomplices were locked up with him.

John Harkins, an expressman, was run into by a runaway horse at the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets yesterday evening, and, being thrown to the pavement, sustained a fracture of the skull and severe internal injuries. He was taken to his home, No. 658 West Ohio street.

Casper Addleson, a young Russian Jew peddler, was arrested and locked up at the Armory last night charged with larceny as bailee. A fork, he says, he bought $4 worth of goods from Henry Wolfsohn, of No. 239 Fourth avenue, thereby thinking he would not receive pay for the same. Wolfsohn had him arrested.

The Rev. Dr. P. T. Henson has been called back to Philadelphia by a telegram stating that his aged mother was very sick. He left Chicago Monday afternoon by fast train. A dispatch received yesterday morning by Mr. Edward Goodman of the *Standard*, says: "My dear mother fell asleep three hours before my arrival."

Col. Welter, State-Senator Warner, and Representative Harris went to Springfield last night to present to Gov. Cullom the petition in behalf of John Gales, sentenced to be hanged on the 24th inst. for the murder of Farmer Blackwell. They will ask for a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

A team of horses driven by A. J. Fuller, of South Chicago, ran away yesterday morning at the corner of State and Lake streets, and collided with a wagon going in an opposit direction. One of the horses was killed, and Fuller and John Madden, who was with him in the wagon, were thrown out but not seriously injured. The other wagon and its occupants sustained a trifling damage.

Justice Summerfield, who has recently returned from a pleasure trip through the South and West, had an interesting interview with Guiteau while in Washington. The assassin recognized him at first sight, and inquired about a number of his legal friends in Chicago. The Justice says he is looking remarkably well and does not seem to feel the least bit concerned about his impending doom. He goes out of his cell every day and inspects the scaffold on which he is to be hung.

The National Pump Manufacturers concluded their meeting yesterday at the Tremont House, and most of them have taken their departure for their homes. Some ten or fifteen new members were admitted, and numerous reports were listened to. The Secretary stated to the reporters that no business whatever of interest to the outside public was done and the deliberations were more in the nature of a Methodist love-feast than actual business.

The Consolidated Linseed-Oil Company is holding a special meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The meeting is strictly private, but it is understood the purpose is to discuss a revision of price-lists. There are forty-five linseed-oil manufacturing houses represented in the consolidation, the territory of which covers the entire West. At the meeting now in progress thirty-six manufactories have representatives attending. Mr. E. M. Wood, of Dayton, is President.

The boss plasterers, who recently organized their society, held a meeting yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the committee appointed to draw up constitution and by-laws. The report was not ready, however, and so a new committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. E. Smith, John Sutton, A. Melody, and President Eastman. Another meeting will be held Monday afternoon. The committee were informally instructed to consider the matter of architects being more lenient with boss plasterers relative to specification contracts which the latter are obliged to sign.

Mr. E. E. Bromilow, the Assignee of J. H. Dix, the fish dealer who failed lately, has resigned on account of not having time to attend to the matter. Mr. Bromilow thinks the creditors will get about 25 cents. The Sheriff's sale did not yield enough by $1,700 to meet the claims of the judgment creditors, who will now come in for a share of the remaining assets with the other creditors. The assets, exclusive of the stock, are estimated at $11,000. It is understood that Mr. Dix has gone to Boston to accept a situation which has been offered him.

The Philharmonic Society met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. W. C. Assy presided. The constitution and by-laws were discussed and approved. The Treasurer was instructed to call in all the unpaid stock. The incorporation papers were received and accepted. Preparations for the concert to be given April 15 were left to the Board of Directors. Camille Urso has been engaged for that occasion. Beethoven's "Pastorale" and the overture to "Fingal's Cave" will be given at the concert. Gerster was expected, but she is unable to be present, and some other prominent vocalists will be engaged for the solos.

The Fergus Printing Company has just issued the eighteenth volume of the Chicago Historical Series, this one containing the proceedings of the River and Harbor Convention held here in July, 1847. It is the first complete account of the origin and work of that important body ever given to the public, and the book is very interesting reading. Mr. Fergus, the compiler and printer, is entitled to much praise for collecting such a mass of matter and putting it together in such an admirable way.

MINISTER SARGENT.

The Hon. A. A. Sargent, of California, who was recently appointed Minister to Germany by President Arthur, passed through the city yesterday en route to San Francisco. Mr. Sargent took a hearty breakfast at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and was visible to reporters but an exceedingly brief space of time, during which he would only say that he was on his way home to settle up his private affairs preparatory to his departure for Berlin.

A POPULAR PROFESSOR.

Dr. R. L. Rea, for the last four years connected with the faculty of the Chicago Medical College as Professor of Anatomy, yesterday bade adieu to the students and faculty of that institution by reason of a change which he has for some time contemplated. Dr. Rea severs his connection with the college to enter a wider and more advanced field as Professor of Surgery in the new College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. During the twenty years he has lectured on that most difficult branch of medical science—anatomy—he has been absent but twice from his regular hour of teaching. This fidelity coupled with the zeal and enthusiasm which always characterized his words, and made even "the dry bones" to sparkle with interest, has ever won the admiration and esteem of students and co-workers alike. Notwithstanding the students and Faculty of Chicago Medical College severely regret his leaving them, they nevertheless extend to him warm hearts and hands, and bid him God-speed in his future career, which, from the very nature of the man, cannot but be successful. At the close of his lecture yesterday the pupils presented him with a "Ashhurst's Encyclopedia of Surgery" as a token of their respect and hearty well-wishes.

FAULTY FOUNDATIONS.

The Scriptural injunction, to build on a firm foundation, is fully exemplified at the corner of State and Jackson streets, where Mr. J. E. Otis is erecting a large double store. A few days ago the workmen noticed that about twenty feet of the Jackson street side had, on the first story, bulged out of plumb about four inches, and that near the end of the wall, close to the alley, there was another expansion. Investigation developed the fact that the ooze was caused by the unequal settling of the foundation. This may be the result of not using asulars of sufficient size to secure a permanent bed-rock. Jack-screws and girders were at once brought into requisition, and yesterday afternoon the workmen had succeeded in almost restoring the perpendicularity of the wall. In several places the stone casing was cracked and chipped, and as soon as the settlement is complete new stones will have to be inserted. Two or three of the iron piers in the Matteson House, which was run up after the fire, and is now undergoing a complete remodeling, have dropped out of plumb, badly cracking the stone capitals by which they are surmounted. The owners are engaged in removing the wooden beams supporting the stonework over the store-fronts, and substituting iron girders therefor. The workmen will soon have given up the piers before removing the forest of timbers and jack-screws supporting the structure.

THE ROLLING-MILL MEN GET ANOTHER CHANCE.

The South Side Rolling-Mill Company will give its striking employés one more chance. It put up posters around the mills yesterday, announcing that all the old hands who were willing to go to work at the company's terms could do so this morning, when the mills will be opened for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to do so. If a sufficient number of the strikers don't come in, the company will then finally decide on the course it will pursue.

THAT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

There came up before Justice Walsh yesterday the case of C. S. Palmer, the proprietor of an employment agency in this city, who was arrested on the charge of getting money from a Canadian named Brethour by fraudulent pretenses through his employment agency. The case was gone into thoroughly, quite a number of witnesses being heard, and as a result Palmer was discharged. Several individuals swore that he had gotten them places; others testified that he had refunded the money when he could not get them positions; and others said that they were in the habit of going to Palmer when they wanted to engage help. It appearing to the Justice that Mr. Brethour was unnecessarily alarmed about his money, the defendant was discharged. It also appeared, however, that he had not taken out a license from the city, and he was rearrested on that charge, but proceedings were waived in order to give him an opportunity to take out a license, which he will do at once.

"THE FALLING SICKNESS."

Many of the employés at McCormick's reaper factory have been obliged to "lay off" since the last inst. on account of a peculiar sickness somewhat similar to the winter cholera, though the physicians who are attending the men say that the disease is not that. The victims are attacked suddenly with severe diarrhea, which is accompanied by vomiting, loss of appetite, and great prostration. These symptoms were undoubtedly due to drinking water contaminated with decayed organic matter and sewage. When questioned the afflicted ones said that the water at the top, for the last few days, has been very impure, and smelled as if the contents of a sewer had gotten into the pipes; yet they were obliged to drink it. According to their statements, fully a third of some of the gangs had to quit work. The disease is not at all serious, but they will be laid up for a week or more. The reaper company must be ignorant of the condition of the water at the works, as they surely would not let their employés drink it.

## THE CITY-HALL.

There were forty deaths reported to the Health Department yesterday.

City-Treasurer Brand is recovering from his illness and will be able to attend to the duties of his office in a few days.

Commissioner-of-Public-Works Cregier is suffering from the effects of a cold, and was unable to be on duty yesterday.

City-Collector Quinlan will return from St. Louis today, and Controller Gurney and Health-Commissioner De Wolf are expected to arrive home from Washington Saturday.

The Committee on Health and County Relations will meet in the City Clerk's office at 4 o'clock today to consider complaints and charges against the management of the Small-Pox Hospital.

O. F. Woodford, the Chief Assessor of the Water-Office, was attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs at 3 o'clock yesterday, and was compelled to cease work and go home in a carriage. The attack is considered serious.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: B. McHoval, basement addition 20x64 ft, No. 366 Fourteenth street, cost $2,000; William Lange, one-story cottage, 24x70 feet, No. 2917 Archer avenue, cost $3,000; C. Sebers, 2-story dwelling, 21x45 feet, No. 12 West Twelfth street, cost $3,000.

Corporation-Counsel Adams says he has not yet formulated an official opinion in respect to the right of the Canal Commissioners to compel the railroads to raise their bridges if the increased volume of water resulting from the operation of the Bridgeport pumping-works makes it necessary, but he is inclined to think that the canal, being a navigable body of water, and being in existence before the bridges were built, had the prior right of way, and that the railroads would consequently be compelled to raise their bridges, whether they liked it or not.

Fire-Marshal Swenie, Superintendent Kirkland of the Building Department, Ald. Hildreth, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, and Inspector Agnew made an inspection of Hershey and Farwell Halls yesterday forenoon. It was found that in case of a fire near the stairway of Hershey Hall the audience would be imprisoned and have no possible means of escape, and it was decided to recommend that balconies be built out from the windows at the second story over the alley on the north side of the building, to be connected with the ground by iron stairways. In both halls the steam-pipes were found in contact with the woodwork, and in Farwell Hall a large quantity of inflammable debris was found in exposed places.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR THE ROLLING MILLS.

Chief-of-Police McGarigle takes exception to the statements regarding the indifference of the city authorities in reference to the strike at the South Side Rolling Mills. He states that the mills were given all the police protection required. They are in Capt. Simon O'Donnell's district, where there are seventy-five men available in case of emergency. The men did the best they could and there was no call to draw them from other districts of the city. In case of a general strike the police force are ready, he says, to protect property and the interests of the citizens, as has been proven heretofore. If the force was considered inadequate, it is only another reason why it should be increased. The fact was that the strikers only numbered sixty out of the 1,100 men employed at the rolling-mills, and the mills were shut down and 1,040 men thrown out of employment for the purpose of bringing the strikers to time.

The naked facts are that the blast furnaces were shut down because the police did not protect the men the company hired from the molestations of the mob. The steel mills, which employ most of the men, are still running.

## THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The decree ousting John McFarley from the position of West Side Constable was yesterday set aside in the County Court.

The Sheriff yesterday received $15,000 from the Assignee of Knowles, Cloyes & Co., which swells the receipts from the concern to about $96,000.

P. G. Gardner, a La Salle street insurance-agent, was yesterday arrested on a capias at the instance of A. H. Darrow, another insurance-agent. The amount involved is about $8.0, and he promptly gave bail.

The Warden of the Poor-House was in yesterday, complaining that the meat-contractor had not been heard from since Friday, and that the inmates there were without meat. An investigation showed that there had been some mistake about the giving of orders, and the promise is made that it shall not occur again.

Commissioner McClaughrey will today make a motion in the County Court calling upon Justus Weber, who is contesting his seat, to give bond for the payment of the costs in the proceeding. When this is settled, the Commissioner will commence taking evidence, and he thinks he will have no trouble in overcoming the illegal votes alleged to have been cast for him.

THE COUNTY'S SMOKE AND COAL.

Considerable complaint has been made about the quantity of smoke issuing from the new Court-House chimneys as compared with other buildings in the vicinity, and yesterday a reporter undertook to look into the matter. He found several causes for the trouble, one of which was that the proper care was not being taken in "firing," and another that a very inferior quality of coal was being used. The excuse given for the system of "firing"—putting in large quantities of coal at a time—was that it saved fuel, but an examination of what was being furnished for coal appeared to be the stronger reason for the nuisance. The coal on hand when the reporter called is what is known in the market as "screenings." The contract, however, calls for the delivery of Wilmington lump, and this is perhaps as near an explanation of the trouble as can be gotten at. The Commissioners should lose no time in looking into the matter, not only on account of the nuisance being created, but also on account of the fact that the county is being outrageously imposed upon by the contractor supplying the coal. It is surprising that they have not before paid some attention to it.

HOW THE CHARITY MONEY GOES.

The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday and had before them the usual number of persons seeking transportation to their homes. One individual, who had come to the country on a venture, wanted to be returned to Norway; another, who had been sick, wanted to go to Cincinnati; and a family wanted to go to Portland, Me., the cause of the poverty of the head of the same being put down as a want of ambition. The most interesting case, however, as illustrating the county's system of distributing its charity, was that of a young man who was given a ticket to Cleveland. He had been in the city three years, and twenty-three months of the time had been at the County Hospital serving the purposes of the Medical Board. He was discharged a few days ago as incurable. His parents had written for him, it appears, and have all the time been able to support him—which he did not deny—yet he has been a pauper on the county for two years. To get rid of him, a railroad ticket was ordered purchased to take him to his home at the county's expense. In the first place he should never have been admitted to the hospital; and in the second place the committee made a mistake in paying any attention to his application, for, when taken charge of, he was neither a pauper nor a resident of the county. The case is only one of the many that could be cited going to show how the taxpayers are being imposed upon for the want of rules and regulations governing the management of the hospital in the matter of the admission of patients. The whole trouble has been and is with the County Board, which appears to be laboring under the idea that the county institutions are being maintained to take care of the sick and poor of the entire country; and all of the tramps understand it that way, too.

PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION.

The county has enough lawsuits on its hands to last it for several years. In connection with the construction of the new Court-House alone claims are pending to the amount of over $400,000. The list of claimants is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edwin Walker | $ 50,000 |
| Chicago & Lemont Stone Company | 10,000 |
| P. J. Sexton | 250,000 |
| Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company | 45,000 |
| William McNeil & Son | 100,000 |
| Thomas Nelson | 25,000 |
| Thomas O'Brien | 8,000 |
| Schuster & Lamparter | 8,000 |
| Architect Egan | 35,000 |

Some of the suits have been commenced, and the others will be in a few days, and they all grow out of disputes between the Commissioners and the contractors on the work, which would have been avoided if the public business had been done as it should have been. The only contractor who has not set up a claim for extras or damages is the individual who put in the marble-work.

## U. S. A.

Collector Spalding will be home about the middle of the month.

The duties collected at the Custom-House yesterday footed up $10,200.

Capt. Haazen displayed the light at the harbor lighthouse last night.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $31,000 in silver was received and $15,000 in gold disbursed.

The average yield of spirits for the month of February in the Chicago distilleries was 3.78 gallons to the bushel of grain.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $17,725, of which $14,143 was for spirits, $1,686 for cigars, and $1,728 for tobacco.

There was to have been a sale of two of the smuggled horses this morning, but they were bonded out, and hence the sale will be abandoned.

A peculiar thing about the sale of the smuggled teeth yesterday, referred to elsewhere, was that they did not bring enough to pay for the advertising.

A circular was received by the Collector yesterday directing attention to the requirements of the statutes on the subject of incidental expenses, by which disbursing officers are directed to advertise for bids on all articles purchased, except in emergencies, when the reasons for not complying with this rule must be certified to.

The fight for the Pension Agency still continues with unabated vigor. Miss Sweet's commission expires April 16. She is reasonably confident of reappointment, and her record is excellent, she having disbursed $1,800,000 yearly without the loss of a cent. The salaries are meagre and the force small, but the records of the office are in an excellent condition.

CUSTOMS BROKERS ON THE WARPATH.

The war between the rival customs brokers has broken out afresh, and has given publicity to some interesting facts. It appears that about ten years ago, the senior member of the old firm was given official rank by being appointed "news clerk," serving without compensation. Although his business was that of an attorney for importers, and in that sense opposed to the Government, he was thus allowed access to the records at large, and, being a sworn officer, frequently was allowed to take official records to his private office. Now the other brokers come and demand similar privileges, and the probabilities are that this peculiar and uncalled-for office will be abolished. The attempt to put the Port of Chicago on the list of enumerated ports, and to give the Collector a fixed salary of $8,000 per year, in lieu of all fees and commissions, will, it is understood, be vigorously fought by the brokers. At present the Collector derives a revenue of $3,000 per year from the sale of blanks, and, by threatening to compete with him, the brokers are enabled to demand and receive certain privileges. Were the Collector a salaried officer, he would be independent of the brokers, and, as they are desirous of retaining their power, they will oppose the bill. One of the firm has, it is alleged, gone to Washington to lobby against the scheme.

## INSURANCE.

WHY THE SHERIFF GOT AFTER MR. GARDNER.

THE TRIBUNE has alluded on one or two occasions to the peculiar manner of doing business pursued by a certain "underground" insurance firm on La Salle street. Its latest queerness seems to have been exhibited in having retained certain premiums for a longer time than is customary among the underwriting fraternity, said premiums belonging to the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., of which Mr. A. H. Darrow, of the West Side, is the local agent. Mr. Darrow got a little restless over the matter several days ago, and his grievance was soon the talk of "the street," and, of course, got into THE TRIBUNE. The gentleman's difficulty seems to have been increased about that time by the discovery that the head and front of the firm had departed for Western fields, that his partner wasn't around just then, and that a stranger, who appeared to have bought out the firm, was sitting at the receipt of customs. Mr. Darrow accordingly put the matter in the hands of the Sheriff, and yesterday Mr. P. G. Gardner, the partner who didn't go West, was arrested on a capias under the charge of having obtained, as an agent for Mr. Darrow, $800 in premiums belonging to the Agricultural, and failing to turn them over. The arrested gave bail.

Mickel & Gardner have had plenty of rope since their advent on the street some years ago, but at last their feet—or rather the feet of the partner who has been left to stand up to the rack—appear to have got unpleasantly tangled up in the manila. Just what becomes of the Home of Columbus—an "underground" institution which lately notified some of its policyholders hereabouts that their premiums hadn't been received, though those same policyholders swore that they had paid them to Mickel & Gardner, the "underground's" agents—does not as yet appear. The Home, unlike Mr. Darrow, has no authority to do business in the State, and consequently would make a poor show in trying on any legal proceedings for the recovery of those premiums. At it stands it would seem to be a case in which both the two "underground" and its Chicago agents have at last met with a cold day and been left.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

PREPARING FOR THE WEST TOWN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—ALDERMANIC.

The West Chicago Republican Central Committee met last evening, J. M. Gottman in the chair. All of the wards were represented except the Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth, the Chairman explaining that the member from the Tenth, Justice Miller, had died since the last meeting.

Mr. Gibbs, from the Fourteenth Ward, said that he had moved out of the ward since his appointment, and, after some discussion, Michael Gernhardt was appointed to take his place. The vacancy in the Tenth Ward was filled by the appointment of George H. Johnson to the place.

Mr. Phelps, of the Thirteenth Ward, moved that the town primaries be held on the 18th between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m., and that the City Central Committee be asked to hold the Aldermanic primaries the same day.

The motion was adopted, and the committee adjourned for one week.

The understanding is that the Town Convention will be held at Parker's Hall the 20th, but if the City Central Committee should not agree to holding the Aldermanic primaries on the 18th, the probabilities are that the whole arrangement will be changed.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

A Republican meeting was held last evening at No. 722 Clybourn avenue, Edward Moof presiding. The meeting was held in response to a call for the Republicans to consult as to the best man to put forward as a candidate for Alderman. Candidates were also asked to be present, but there were none who proclaimed themselves such.

Charles Haussner opened the proceedings with a short speech, in which he said he candidates usually placed in nomination were put forward by a clique in Folz's Hall, and it was time for the Republicans to act for themselves in the matter.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen in the same vein, one of whom said a certain candidate would spend $2,000 to be elected, but did not mention his name.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be in favor of Jacob Brechbill for Alderman and Henry Sundmacher for Town Collector. A few favored William E. Furness for Alderman. The meeting adjourned for one week without making any nominations.

TWELFTH WARD.

Private meetings were held last evening at No. 650 West Van Buren, 1050 West Polk, and 662 and 627 West Madison streets by the friends of Henry Baker, the coal-man, who is a Republican candidate for Alderman from the Twelfth Ward. Among other gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with the place are John Marder, R. P. Williams, who made an unlucky race for it once before, and John Sutter, a person who, according to his opponents, favors the saloon element.

## STRAW BOARDS.

IN SPITE OF ALLEGED HARD TIMES, PRICES WILL NOT BE BOOSTED.

The joint meeting of the Straw-Board Manufacturers' Association of America and the Straw-Board Dealers' Association—the former comprising 80 per cent of the straw-board manufacturing interests of America—was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. J. L. Norton, of Lockport, Ill., Vice-President, presided over the meeting. There were present some forty manfacturers and dealers, the latter being represented by the President of the Straw-Board Dealers' Association, Thomas E. Gaskill, and its Secretary, J. F. Spaulding. J. N. Herrington, of Lima, O., was chosen Secretary of the joint meeting, in the absence of Mr. B. C. Faurot. Fourteen manufactories were represented—three in Ohio, one in Virginia, five in Illinois, two in Iowa, two in Connecticut, and one in New York.

From reports made by the different members, it was developed that the present daily manufacturing capacity of straw board in the United States is about 700 tons. There are now in process of construction ten new mills, which will have a daily capacity of seventy-three tons, making a total of nearly 800 tons. These new mills are located—three in Ohio, two in Maryland, two in New York, one in Michigan, one in Indiana, one in Minnesota, and one in Illinois (at Morris). The total consumption of straw board in the United States for the year 1881 was 33,000 tons—an average of 110 tons per day. Thus it may easily be seen that when the mills now constructing are in operation there will be a considerable overproduction. During 1881 the production was very much curtailed by a combination of circumstances. In some sections—notably the South—the high water worked disastrously, while East the shortage of water was the complaint. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio many factories were almost compelled to suspend operations because of the scarcity of straw.

The Dealers' Association submitted to the manufacturers the following:

*Resolved*, Unanimously, that, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the straw-board business the dealers do hereby recommend that the straw-board manufacturers do immediately reduce the price of straw board $5 per ton.

The object of the resolution was not to bring about the reduction, but to head off an advance contemplated by the manufacturers. The dealers' success is told by the following resolution, adopted by the manufacturers:

*Resolved*, That, in view of the increased cost of material and manufacturing expenses, it is not advisable to change the present prices of straw board at this meeting.

It was announced that the annual meeting would be held at Fabyan's, N. H., the third Wednesday in June.

## WORKINGWOMAN'S HOME.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION, AT PRESENT SOMEWHAT HARD UP.

The Directors of the Workingwoman's Industrial Home held a monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the institution, corner of Fulton and Peoria streets. Mrs. Anna Schock presided, and there were present A. J. Galloway, J. J. McClellan, and S. G. Taylor.

Mrs. Beard, the Matron, reported that there were received during January thirty-two adults and five children, and during February twenty-three adults and nine children. Twenty women had been furnished work. The receipts from inmates for the two months for board were $100.

The Secretary's report showed the following: January contributions, $167; February, $258; total, $425, making the aggregate receipts, $525. The expenditures were as follows: Rent (two months), $70; Matron's salary, $34; cook, $24; fuel and family supplies, $102; furniture, bedstead, mattress, etc., $50; chairs, etc., for nursery, $3; cleaning vault, $5; plumber, $3.40; sign, $22; installments on parlor furniture, $20; Solicitor's salary, $95; total, $518.

Mrs. Schock stated that there was nothing in the treasury, she having just bought

HALF-A-TON OF COAL "ON TICK."

A committee was appointed to secure the renewal of the lease of the building on the most favorable terms.

Mr. Taylor submitted the report of the Visiting Committee for January. They had found all the rooms in good and tidy condition, the home being cheerful and comfortable, and the inmates free from a cause of any kind. The number of applicants was larger than the building could furnish accommodations for. Single women had been received, as they contributed a small amount toward their board. Mothers had also given a little for the support of their children. There were received during the month fifty-nine adults and eighteen children, and twenty-two placed in homes. "The institution," continues the report, "is non-sectarian, and is affording help, shelter, and a comfortable home to deserving workingwomen and children, and we find it doing good work and every way worthy of support."

Mrs. Schock stated that the discrepancy as to inmates between the committee's and the Matron's report was due to the destruction of all the records by a former Matron, Mrs. Beard having guessed at the figures given by her.

The board then adjourned.

## TRUBBEL IN DE CHURCH.

BROTHER ROSSITER CHARGED WITH UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT IN THREE SPECIFICATIONS.

The troubles in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church have been at last boiled down to the condition of a secret church trial. The Prudential Committee still retains possession of the charges of falsehood and slander made against the pastor last September, but they have turned the tables by formulating some exceedingly petty charges against the accuser of the pastor.

At the usual hour last evening the congregation assembled in force in the church to attend the regular monthly missionary meeting, presided over by the Rev. George H. Peake. The exercises consisted of the usual prayers and the reading by a young lady of a paper on the missionary work in Mexico.

At the conclusion the pastor stated that there was to be a business meeting, and called upon Mr. C. R. Hopkins to preside. The Chairman invited the congregation to assemble in the parlor, announcing that none but recognized members of the church in good standing would be allowed to attend the meeting.

Mr. Rossiter, the defendant, was at once on his feet, and, although not recognized by the Chair, proceeded to make a speech. He said he had several witnesses in attendance, who were not members of the church, and demanded their admittance to the room.

The Chairman announced that the witnesses could remain in the church, and would be admitted if they were wanted. The whole crowd thereupon adjourned to the smaller room, and were compelled to pass directly under the eye of the Chairman and pastor.

The reporters were all rigidly excluded and all the doors and windows closed. At the close of the meeting the officers, from the pastor and the Chairman down to the important Secretary, refused to give any idea of the proceedings, and announced that there already had been too much in the papers. The nature of the charges and all other information were absolutely refused.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hopkins, who called upon Mr. F. G. Ensign to lead in prayer. He offered a fervent prayer, invoking the assistance of a higher power to guide their deliberations.

Mr. S. P. Richarson then presented the following report:

*To the Officers and Members of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church:* We charge F. C. Rossiter, a member of said church, with incorrigible neglect of the covenant oaths in not striving for the purity and peace of said church.

Specification first—By unbecoming conduct and actions during the public worship in said church on the Sabbath, seeking by grimaces and other disorderly conduct to annoy the pastor while preaching, distracting his attention, and disturbing the services and worshipers.

Specification second—By disturbance of the prayer-meeting, seeking under a plea of confession to make charges and rehearse before the congregation the alleged faults of members of the church.

Specification third—By writing and sending insulting notes or letters to the pastor.

By order of the Prudential Committee.

S. P. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

A motion was made to refer the matter to a special committee of five to hear evidence and report to the congregation.

Mr. Rossiter objected in an impassioned speech to this course of procedure. He claimed that it was opposed to the polity of the Congregational Church. The only way was for the Prudential Committee to submit a report direct to the congregation.

The objection was overruled, and Messrs. Irish, Hafner, George, Lyon, and North appointed the committee, with instructions to report in two weeks. No action was taken on the charges against the pastor, and they are still in the hands of the Committee.

The meeting was entirely secret.

## FALSE TEETH.

A LOT OF SMUGGLED IVORIES AUCTIONED OFF DIRT CHEAP.

Some months ago a traveling dentist, who was on his way to this country from Switzerland, embarked in a little speculation in the false-teeth line which he fondly hoped would yield him a fair profit. He brought with him a consignment of about 1,500 teeth, which he passed free of duty through the New York Custom-House, after having duly "seen" the Customs Inspector on duty. He succeeded in getting as far as Chicago, when he and his teeth fell into the hands of Inspector Keefe, of this port. The dentist was only too glad to get off himself, and he left his teeth in the hands of the customs officials. They were duly confiscated and advertised for sale at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the north door of the Custom-House.

At the appointed hour Col. Tom Keefe was on hand as the auctioneer, and the sale began with but few preliminaries. There was but a small crowd of loungers present, and the reporters, who had gathered in anticipation of some funny scenes, were bitterly disappointed. Tom waxed eloquent over the beauties of his stock, but if there were toothless men in the crowd they were contented to remain so. Finally one man made a bid for a set of 120 teeth, and the reporters crowded around such a wholesale bidder, peering into his mouth when he opened it to bid, only to find that he was already furnished with an excellent set of white molars. Surmising that he had

A LARGE CIRCLE OF TOOTHLESS FRIENDS,

the reporters quieted down, but when still another bidder purchased a full set of 120, their suspicions became aroused, and quiet inquiry developed the fact that three dentists were the bidders, and they were buying teeth as any dry-goods man might purchase calico. There was no general demand for the teeth, although they were alluringly displayed in all their pristine whiteness, unsullied by tobacco juice or uninjured by caramels. The teeth were of all shapes and sizes, but not an unprofessional gentleman in the crowd evinced the slightest desire to purchase, in spite of the frantic appeals of the auctioneer. The sale was over in a few minutes, and the whole lot was disposed of to the three professionals, who had evidently agreed not to run up prices by competition. The first set of 120 was knocked down for $1.70, and the same man purchased six sets for $8, in the name of J. R. Phelps. J. E. Low bought three sets for $6.20, and a Mr. Hodgkiss secured four sets for $4.27, making the total receipts from the sale only $18.47. The teeth are said to be worth nearly $300, so that the lucky gentlemen will be able to flood the market for false teeth for some time to come, for 1,500 teeth will go a long way, even in a large city with an undue proportion of toothless inhabitants.

## SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The boat club held a meeting Monday evening and decided to purchase a four-oared paper shell at a cost of $150.

The Board of Trustees met Tuesday evening, all present. The Treasurer's monthly report showed receipts, $284; disbursements, $4,217; amount in the Treasury at date, $15,570. A sewer was ordered laid on Benson avenue past the school building, and some improvements were ordered in the North Evanston streets. The plat of Central Park, after being under consideration for so long a time, was finally passed, and the way is now open for the work of the Village Improvement society, which was so anxious to beautify their park last summer. Trustees Allen, Grey and Lunt, were made a Committee on Revision of Ordinances. A petition as long as the moral law was presented, asking that an ordinance be drafted and passed, prohibiting the opening of any of the village stores, not even the drug-stores, on Sunday. It was referred to the President of the board, the Village Attorney, and the Ordinance Committee. An unsuccessful attempt was made to call up the matter of the admission of the elevated railroad, of which Mr. E. B. Payne is the attorney.

OAKLAND.

The Republicans in Oakland are evidently arming for war to the knife, and the action of the Oakland Republican Club Tuesday night looks like business. A committee, composed of L. H. Bisbee, W. H. Rand, and J. R. Bensley, was appointed to look into the action of the Trustees in disposing of the water-works, and the system of taxation in general. They will report at the next meeting, Tuesday, March 14, and suggest a remedy.

HYDE PARK.

Coroner Matson and Deputy Hansen held an inquest yesterday over the body of George Schroeder, who was killed Tuesday night by the Illinois Central Pullman train at Hyde Park. It seems that he was on board the first Pullman train, which goes by Hyde Park station without stopping. In attempting to jump off he in some way was thrown under the wheels and was instantly killed. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts, and exonerated the company from all blame. The deceased was poor and friendless, and the expenses of his burial will fall upon the county.

The annual meeting of the Sunday-School Association of Hyde Park was held last night at the First Presbyterian Church. The afternoon services were held in the Baptist Church. Each meeting was largely attended. Addresses were made by several prominent Sunday-school workers from Chicago and by some of the ministers of the village. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. H. Kent, Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church Sunday-school; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Hill, Phillips, and Ingraham, representing different parts of the town; Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Stevens, Superintendent of the Baptist Church Sunday-school.

PULLMAN.

The Arcade Building is approaching completion, and is expected to be entirely finished about the 1st of May. It is to cost when finished about $250,000, and is a credit to the architect and an ornament to the already beautiful City of Pullman. Mr. S. S. Beman is the architect.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Last night at 6 o'clock two Swedes, named Olaf Skog and Charles Peterson, while walking on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern track between South Chicago and Calehouse, were struck by the dummy. Peterson was almost instantly killed and Skog probably fatally injured. The men were each single and were employed at the steam-forge works of Willard, Sons & Bell at South Chicago.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Joseffy's Second Concert at Music-Hall.**

An audience larger than that of last Saturday afternoon was present in Central Music-Hall last night on the occasion of Rafael Joseffy's second and last appearance in this city. The first piece on the program was perhaps the most important one, just as at the matinée the Chopin Concerto was, artistically, the best and most successful effort. The Beethoven Concerto No. 4, Op. 58, in G major, was played for the first time in public by Mr. Joseffy at the third concert of the New York Philharmonic Society recently. His rendering of this work is a brilliant performance—marvelously so in the introduced Rubinstein cadenzas. His wonderful technique, un

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## WOMAN-SLAYERS.

### A Widow of Boston Fatally Stabbed in the Neck by an Uncaptured Assasin.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, March 7.—A dastardly murder occurred at the South End this morning, and it is only through what at present looks like excessive dullness of comprehension on the part of the police that the murderer is still at large. Mrs. Harriet Bell, a widow living at No. 5 Kirkland street, was returning from a neighboring store at 8 o'clock with a pitcher of milk in her hands, and had just entered the door of her domicile, when she was assailed from behind by a man who struck her in the right side of the neck and hastily departed. The dirk or large knife with which the wound was made, severed a jugular vein, and the victim died almost instantly, probably without a knowledge of who her murderer was. There were witnesses of the man's flight, but not of the death-dealing act. He is described as about 50 years old, with gray whiskers, about five feet eight or nine inches tall, weighing 170 pounds, wearing a long blue coat and round top hat. A storm-door on the house concealed the assault, and the only clew to the assasin is what a carpenter named Henry Baker saw. He was just starting out for his day's work. He saw Mrs. Bell, and they met about midway the latter's doorway, he stepping aside to allow her to pass. As he did so, a man who was following Mrs. Bell without her knowledge quickened his step and overtook her. When Mr. Baker had passed her a few feet the man addressed a remark to her, which caused the carpenter's ears, but he heard the woman reply, "I don't know you." To this the man answered, "Well, come, get in here," and, seizing her by the left arm, he thrust her through the door and into the house. Mr. Baker was struck by the singular action, and lingered on the sidewalk. Almost immediately after the couple had disappeared he heard screams from the woman, and soon the stranger emerged from the house, but without the signs of haste, and walked down Kirkland to Pleasant, thence to Tremont street, turning southward and still making no effort to hurry. The carpenter was inclined to make an attempt to stop him, but finally concluded to speak to officers standing near by, to whom he said: "That man ought to be arrested." The officers made no move, and the last sight of the murderer was obtained by Sergeant Thomas as he was passing over Tremont Street bridge. The Sergeant had no intimation of anything wrong, and therefore suffered him to pass. There is not the slightest reason known for the dastardly murder. The woman was a seamstress of unblemished reputation, and worked very hard to support herself and a daughter 13 years old.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Mass., March 7—Midnight.—There have been arrests tonight of several persons on suspicion of being the murderer of Mrs. Bell, but all but one have been released. The fellow who is held, whose name the police will not give, while not answering closely to the description of the fellow seen talking with Mrs. Bell shortly before her death, has blood on his clothing, the presence of which he does not satisfactorily account for. He hails from Portland, Me., and will be held to await developments in the case. The only person with whom Mrs. Bell was known to be intimate was Allen C. Fairclough, whom she has represented as her brother, but who has been found not to be such. He has disappeared, and the police, while not for several reasons believing him guilty, are searching for him in the hope that he may be able to throw some light upon this dark, mysterious affair. A large force of detectives are at work on the case, and interesting developments are expected tomorrow. The police in New York are keeping watch for any one answering the description sent out by the Superintendent of Police of this city.

### Two Women in a Lonely Cabin Shot by an Assasin, Evidently an "Avenger."

MT. VERNON, Ky., March 7.—Last night Mary Sigman, a famous scarlet woman of Roundstone, and her mother, Rhoda Sigman, were assasinated by an unknown person. They lived about seven miles from here. The assasin entered the little cabin about midnight, and shot first at Mary with an instantly fatal result. He then went out and consulted with some one, and shortly after returned and killed the old woman. Mary's little children gave the alarm to the neighbors when the assasin was gone. There were nine wounds on the body of Mary Sigman, five of which were singly fatal. The assasin fired fifteen shots in all. There is no doubt that he had confederates. James Bishop, a rough-looking character who came here last Friday from Tennessee, has been arrested charged with the murder. He is now in jail, and his trial is set for Friday. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of U. S. Henderson and William Hysinger as accessories. They will be arrested tonight. They have already stated that they could swear enough to establish an alibi for Bishop. James Bishop is a brother-in-law of Wat Bishop, who was killed at Mary Sigman's house more than a year ago. William Hysinger is a brother of Adam Hysinger, who was killed at the same time with Wat Bishop. The Bishops and Hysingers are cousins. The circumstantial evidence against these men is very strong. Henderson is a brother-in-law of Hysinger. The general opinion is that Mary Sigman was murdered in vengeance for the death of Matt Bishop and Adam Hysinger, who were killed by Ab Fisher, County-Judge McClure and the County Attorney went to the scene of the murder today. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was to the effect that the two women were murdered by James Bishop. The excitement runs high, and there is some talk of lynching. A guard has been placed around the jail tonight.

## BUSINESS.

### Stocks Again Active and Weak, with Louisville & Nashville Leading.

### Strong Annual Statements Made by Western Union and Union Pacific.

### The Produce Markets Generally Stronger —A Decided Reaction in Wheat and Provisions.

### Other Markets Firmer in Sympathy—Foreign Quotations Depressed by Our Previous Decline.

## FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened with indications of weakness that were soon fulfilled. Louisville & Nashville was again the most active and the weakest. It sold down to 65½, closing at a slight recovery. It was stated that Mr. Drexel, of Drexel & Morgan, had telegraphed from Florida to have the subscriptions of his house withdrawn from the Louisville & Nashville loan, but this was authoritatively denied. Denver was also active, as were Western Union, Missouri Pacific, Jersey Central, Erie stock and bonds, Northern Pacific, and Lackawanna. Jersey Central was weak, and so were Erie seconds, which the bears seem determined to depress, notwithstanding the official assurance that the June interest will be paid.

The general tone of the market was depressed. New York brokers sent the bluest kind of advices to Chicago, predicting a further decline, with perhaps a rally or two to give some variety to the downward pitch of the market, with regard to which it may be remarked that bear talk from New York is often a forewarning of a rise in prices. The short interest in some stocks, as in Louisville and Nashville, must be heavy.

New York brokers predict still lower prices for the trash, and all the Gould stocks, they add, are trash. Gould himself they believe to be realizing, and expect soon to see operating as a full-fledged bear. The fact is, we believe that Mr. Gould turned bear months ago, and the probability is that by the time Wall street has found it out, and is full cry in imitation of him, Mr. Gould will be quietly buying the stocks Wall street is selling.

The Western Union statement shows that the company earned net, after paying all charges and 6 per cent dividends, $886,988 during the year 1881, and had a surplus Jan. 1, 1882, of $1,085,273. The management have determined to make a separate account of expenditures in construction and investments in new properties, and will provide for them out of the surplus assets in the treasury, of which there are more than $8,000,000. Hereafter all surplus revenues over interest and fixed charges will go in dividends to the stockholders.

The Boston firm of C. A. Sweet & Co., just failed, carried no stocks quoted in the New York Stock Exchange except Hannibal & St. Joe. The recent large sales of Hannibal & St. Joe preferred are now traced to their account.

At the close the market was weak, with free sales of the coal stocks by the bears.

The following shows the closing quotations of March 8, 1881, and the range of yesterday's fluctuations:

| Stocks. | Closing March 8, 1881. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton and Terre Haute | | 128¾ | 128¾ | 125¾ | 126¾ |
| Western Union | 113½ | 78 | 78¼ | 76¾ | 77⅜ |
| C., B. & Q. | | 131 | 132 | 129¾ | 131¾ |
| Canada Southern | 93 | 47 | 47 | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| C., C. & I. | 94¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95 | 95 |
| Rock Island | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130 | 130 |
| Illinois Central | 130¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Manhattan | 57¾ | 52 | 52¾ | 51 | 52¾ |
| New York Central | 142 | 141¾ | 141¾ | 140 | 140¾ |
| Mil., L. S. & W. | | 44 | 44¼ | 43 | 43¾ |
| C., C. C. & I. | | 77 | 77 | 76¾ | 77 |
| Erie | | 47¾ | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Do preferred | | | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Michigan Central | | 112¾ | 113¾ | 112 | 113 |
| Lake Shore | | 120 | 114 | 114 | 113¾ |
| Northwestern | | 122¾ | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Do preferred | | | 133¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ |
| St. Paul | | 113¾ | 113¾ | 112¾ | 113¾ |
| Do preferred | | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| Omaha | | 42¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Do preferred | | 98¾ | 100 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| Lake Erie & W. | | | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | | 70¾ | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Chattanooga | | 57 | 58 | 56 | 54 |
| Wabash, St. L. & P. | | 47 | 46¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Do preferred | | 80¾ | 80¾ | 79¾ | 80 |
| Louisville & Nash. | | 91¾ | 72 | 65 | 65¾ |
| Hocking | | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| L. B. & W. | | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Union Pacific | | 118¾ | 119¾ | 118 | 119¼ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Northern Pacific | | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ |
| Do preferred | | 73¾ | 70 | 70¾ | 69¾ |
| Kansas & Texas | | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Del., Lack. & W. | | 119¾ | 120 | 120 | 120¾ |
| Del. & Hudson | | 110¾ | 106 | 106 | 106¾ |
| New Jersey Central | | 30¾ | 31¼ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Pacific Mail | | 54 | 40¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| St. L. & San Fran. | | 42 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| St. L. & A. pref. | | | 45¾ | 45 | 45 |
| Ontario & Western | | 25¾ | 25 | 25 | 24¾ |
| Erie seconds | | 101¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 93¾ |
| Central Pacific | | 87 | 89¾ | 87¾ | 89¾ |
| Cheesb. & Ohio | | | 20 | 20¼ | 20 |
| Do 1st preferred | | | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Mobile & Ohio | | 36¾ | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Terre Haute | | | 25 | 25 | 24¾ |
| Denver & R. G. | | 106¾ | 57 | 57¼ | 57 |
| Peoria, D. & E. | | 38 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | | | 95¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Texas Pacific | | 56¾ | 57¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Ohio Central | | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Mex. L. bonds | | | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| East Tennessee | | | 11¾ | 11¾ | 10¾ |
| Manitoba | | | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ |
| Rock. & Pitts. | | | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |

As to the balance of trade, the New York *Herald* says:

It is also not sight of that so long as the Treasury disbursements supply the demand of trade and commerce and thereby assure an easy money market the efflux of gold is simply a draft upon the specie stored in the Treasury vaults and of no use to anybody. The hoarth of no use at home it may become of great use abroad in restoring confidence and creating a demand for American products. With money received from this side to pay for them the foreign demand for our securities already begun will necessarily increase, and with the fair probabilities of a good harvest it is not too much to expect that before the year is out the balance of trade will again rule in our favor. The fact that this balance of trade is at present against us is worrying many people. It is forgotten that in the history of the country, except for a brief period, the balance of trade has always been against us. Nevertheless we have grown rich and prosperous during nearly ten decades of deobtorship, and if necessary can continue to be debtors for a few decades more. A strong evidence of a nation's prosperity is its ability to purchase abroad the luxuries or necessaries which it cannot produce at home.

Kiernan says: Mr. Vanderbilt said last evening that he had bought Lake Shore. It loaned as high as 1-64, and another squeeze of the short interest is considered not improbable. A rumor was current of a new suit against the company, but no confirmation could be obtained. Mr. Jewett says the decline in Erie seconds is unwarranted as interest is certain to be paid. It is understood that the St. Paul & Omaha Company will consider this week the matter of an increase in the capital stock based upon additional mileage. The company has the right to issue stock at the rate of $15,000 common and $10,000 preferred per mile. The company intends to build 100 miles of road this season. The annual report, soon to be presented, will make a very favorable showing, although the weather of 1881 cost the company about $600,000. Members of the Kneeland party say that Attorney-General Russell has assured Mr. Kneeland that if a majority of the Metropolitan stockholders oppose a change to Manhattan second preferred he will endeavor to assist them in preventing such change. It is understood, however, that a majority of the Metropolitan stockholders have signified their intention to exchange Metropolitan stock for Manhattan second preferred by March 15. Insiders are said to have bought Louisville, New Albany & Chicago stock on the knowledge of a pro rata allotment to be made in the stock of a construction company formed to build a line from Louisville to Nicholasville. Unwelcome assessments have been made as follows: Texas & Colorado, 10 per cent; North River, 10 per cent; Oregon Short Line, 10 per cent; Richmond & Allegheny, 15 per cent.

The charge that the Union Pacific Company has a floating debt of $10,000,000 is denied by parties in interest, who say the company has on hand $3,000,000 in cash and $50,000,000 in bonds which could readily be turned into cash. The bonds of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Company will be issued at once. The road is completed except trackla ying and a little bridge-work. Equipment is being received daily. Orders have been given to employ every available man in pushing work on the Omaha extension of the Missouri Pacific Road. The Mobile & Ohio Road has not been injured by the late floods except in the loss of through business, caused by damage to its connections. Prospects for spring business are good. The People's Telegraph Company has been formed to build a six-wire line from Washington to New Orleans. Asa Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Road, is said to be the backer of the enterprise.

Railroad earnings: Chicago & Northwestern, fourth week in February, $368,084, against $385,453 last year. Increase, $82,631. Month of February, $1,471,944, against $963,204 last year—an increase of $508,740. From June 1 to Feb. 8, nine months, $18,229,808—an increase of $3,428,146.

The *Graphic* says:

It is said that the Erie Railway Company has never placed its $2,500,000 of prior-lien bonds to pay for double tracking the Eastern Division, the bankers who took them having been unable to dispose of them. The fact that the Erie Company refuses to publish earnings as formerly causes considerable distrust among the holders of the bonds.

Chicago quotations for Government bonds were 106¾ and 107¾ for 3-65s; 100¾ and 101 for extended 6s; 102¾ and 103¾ for extended 5s; 118 and 118¼ for 4s; and 113¾ and 114 for the 4½s. The market was strong, but dull.

Foreign exchange was steady, without variation.

Chicago bank clearings were $5,100,000. Loans were quiet at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was quoted between banks at 25@50 per $1,000 premium.

Securities were active and lower. St. Paul, Southern Minnesota, 6s, $10,000, sold at 103¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $5,000 at 84, $5,000 at 83¾, $5,000 at 83¾, $5,000 at 83¾, and $5,000 at 83.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—The bears made a determined raid on the market today, and, by circulating all sorts of alarming and improbable stories, such as the bankruptcy of Gen. Grant, the lunacy of Samuel Sloan, the failure of the scheme to provide for the Louisville & Nashville Company's floating debt, the intention of Erie to default on the second consolidated bonds, and the impending smash-up of numerous indefinit banks and brokerage firms in this and other cities, succeeded in thoroughly frightening the general run of speculators. The result is a decline in values ranging from ⅝ to 1 to 10½. If a partial rally from the very lowest sales of the day at or near 3 o'clock is excepted, there was no bright spot in the Stock Exchange speculation today for the much discouraged and greatly reduced bull party. The bearish gentlemen had everything their own way in bearing down prices and in alarming confidence. They borrowed Erie bonds by the half-million and other stocks in amounts that seemed to have no limits, and sold them without regard to price. They were not content to frighten the opposit party by low figures, but resort was had to all sorts of rumors affecting corporate and individual credit. As none of these proved true at the close of bank hours, there was a recovery, and a better feeling set in, and the market closed feverish but steady. Louisville & Nashville fell 2¼, recovered 1½, dropped 6, rallied 3, reacted 1¼, advanced 1½, declined 1¼, and rose 1¼. All that can be said about the market today is, that it was very successfully raided, there apparently having been no reason for the decline, except the disposition of certain speculators, who have sufficient means, and who are masters of the art of manipulation, to force prices down. It is remarkable that no failures were forced, as this decline comes after a long series of other breaks. That the losses to the holders of stocks forced to sell have been large is beyond dispute; and that no one has been forced to suspend shows in what strong hands stocks are at present centered.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 5@6 per cent, closing at the lower figure. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@3½ per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

Bonds to the amount of $482,100 were presented at the Sub-Treasury today for prepayment under the one hundred and seventh call.

The sterling-exchange market was dull. The nominal asking quotations are 486½ for 60-day bills and 490¾ for demand. Actual business was done at 485¼@485¾ for 60-day bills, 488½@490 for demand, 490¼@491 for cable transfers, and 483¾@484 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active at generally declining prices. Canada Southern firsts sold down from 93¼ to 92¾, and recovered to 93. East Tennessee incomes dropped from 51 to 47½. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 94½ to 92¾. Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, declined from 79¾ to 78¾; Kansas & Texas advanced from 100¾ to 101½; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé firsts from 107½ to 108½; Louisville & Nashville firsts, New Orleans & Mobile Division, from 90 to 95; Cleveland & Pittsburg fourths from 109 to 112; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 49 to 47; Chesapeake & Ohios, class B, from 77¾ to 75; do currency 6s from 45 to 40; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes from 55 to 52; Denver & Rio Grande consolidations from 103¾ to 90½; Delaware & Hudson coupon firsts, Pennsylvania Division, from 123 to 120½; East Tennessee consols from 70¾ to 69; Erie funding 5s from 80 to 78; Kansas & Texas general 6s from 77¾ to 77; Kansas Pacific consols from 101½ to 101; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 97 to 95; Morris & Essex consols from 122 to 120; do seconds from 117 to 115; Metropolitan Elevated seconds from 91 to 90; St. Paul firsts, La Crosse Division, from 117½ to 116½; Texas Pacific incomes from 64 to 60¾; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes from 24 to 22½; Houston & Texas main line seconds from 124 to 110; Union Pacific land grants from 122¼ to 118¾; Wabash general 6s from 84½ to 84; Western Union coupon bonds from 118 to 117¦ Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northern firsts sold at 105.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 8.—Governments were unchanged.

Railroad bonds were active and weak.

State securities were rather dull and lower.

Share speculation opened weak and ¼@3 lower than yesterday's closing prices, Nashville & Chattanooga, Alton & Terre Haute, Memphis & Charleston, Erie preferred, St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, and Louisville & Nashville being prominent in the advance, while Alton & Terre Haute preferred opened lower, at 60. In the early dealings a decline of ¼@2¼, the latter for Louisville & Nashville, was followed by a recovery of ¼@1¾. Louisville & Nashville and Nashville & Chattanooga leading therein. Subsequently another decline of ¼@2 took place, in which Louisville & Nashville, Nashville & Chattanooga, Memphis & Charleston, and Denver & Rio Grande were conspicuous. Towards noon there was a fractional improvement. In the early part of the afternoon the market was active, and realizing sales caused a decline ranging from ½ to 4¾. Louisville & Nashville, Memphis & Charleston, Texas Pacific, Central & St. Jo preferred, Michigan Central, and Denver & Rio Grande being most conspicuous in the downward movement, while Alton & Terre Haute common advanced 2 and preferred 3. The market subsequently advanced ¼@1¼, the latter for Union Pacific and Texas Pacific, while Louisville & Nashville advanced 3¼ and Memphis & Charleston 3. In late dealings this was followed by a decline of ¼@2¾, Alton & Terre Haute preferred, Memphis & Charleston, New Jersey Central, and Lackawanna being prominent therein, while Nashville & Chattanooga sold down 9, to 54. In final dealings the general list recovered ⅛@1¼, Louisville & Nashville leading in improvement. The market closed irregular, but in the main firmer. Transactions aggregated 560,000 shares.

Money 3 paid, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

Sterling exchange lower at 485½; demand, 489¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | 109¾ | 6s | 118 |
| 5s | 103¾ | Pacific 6s of 1895 | 125 |
| 4½s | 113¾ | | |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific | 114 | U. P. preferred | 115 |
| Erie seconds (offd) | 92 | U. P. land grants (offd) | 115 |
| Lehigh & W. | 106 | U. P. sinking fund | 118 |
| Louisiana consols | 65 | Virginia 6s | 30 |
| Missouri 6s | 102 | Virginia coupons (offd) | 40 |
| St. Joe (offd) | 100 | Virginia deferred | 14 |
| St. Paul & S. C., 1st | 112 | Tex. Pac. land grants | 69½ |
| Tennessee 6s (offd) | 47¾ | Tex. Pac. (E. G. Div.) | 78¾ |
| Tennessee new | 40 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 140 | Northern Pacific pref. | 69 |
| Alton & T. H. | 21¾ | Northwestern | 120¾ |
| Do preferred | 60 | Do preferred | 136¾ |
| American | 90 | New York Central | 139¾ |
| B., C. R. & N. | 80 | Ohio Central | 20¾ |
| Canada Southern | 44¾ | Ohio & Miss. | 30¾ |
| C., C. & I. | 95 | Do preferred | 69 |
| Central Pacific | 89¾ | Ontario & Western | 25¾ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 19 | Pacific Mail | 39¾ |
| Do 1st preferred | 31 | Panama | 330 |
| Do 2d preferred | 21 | P., F. W. & M. | 90 |
| Chicago & Alton | 129¾ | Pittsburg | 159 |
| Do preferred | 135 | Reading | 36¾ |
| C., R. & Q. | 127¾ | Rock Island | 130¾ |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 68 | St. L. & San F. | 34 |
| Chi., San. & Clev. | 42 | Do preferred | 62 |
| Chev. lst preferred | 75¾ | Chev. 1st preferred | 104 |
| Del. & Hudson | 105 | St. Paul (offd) | 108¾ |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 121¾ | Do preferred | 130 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 57¼ | St. Paul & M. | 114 |
| Erie | 34½ | St. Paul & Omaha | 41¾ |
| Do preferred | 70 | Do preferred | 98 |
| Fort Wayne | 132 | Texas Pacific | 57¾ |
| H. & St. Joe | 90 | Union Pacific | 119 |
| Do preferred | 126¾ | United States | 72 |
| Harlem | 200 | W. St. Louis & P. | 40 |
| Houston & Texas | 63 | Do preferred | 68¾ |
| Illinois Central | 138¾ | Wabash | 15 |
| L. S. & M. S. | 36¾ | Western Union | 76¾ |
| Kansas & Texas | 27¾ | East Tennessee | 10 |
| L. S. & W. | 27 | Do preferred | 11 |
| Lake Shore | 113¾ | Caribou | 4 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 67¾ | Central Arizona | 1 |
| L., N. A. & C. | 60 | Excelsior | 1¾ |
| M. & C. 1st pref. | 11 | Homestake | 6 |
| Do 2d preferred | 5 | Little Pittsburg | 1¾ |
| Mem. & Charleston | 48¼ | Ontario | 30¾ |
| Michigan Central | 113¾ | Quicksilver | 1¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 93¾ | Do preferred | 15 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 21 | Silver City | 1¾ |
| Morris & Essex | 130 | Standard | 1.25 |
| Nash. & Chatt. | 57¾ | Sierra Nevada | 8 |
| New Jersey Cen. | 30 | Robinson | 8 |
| Norfolk & Western | 44 | South Pacific | 2.35-100 |
| Northern Pacific | 39¾ | | |

BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, March 8.—The stock market today was again weak and lower. The business in the aggregate was large, but was made so by orders to sell rather than by those to buy. In railroad bonds, Hartford & Erie seconds declined from 49 to 47¾, although frequent sales were made during the day at 48. New York & New England 6s were forced down from 103½ to 99¾ at the first board, but in the afternoon they rallied to 100, then advanced to 101½ on large sales, and closed firm at 102¾. Mexican Central 7s declined from 72 to 69. Atlantic & Pacific 6s declined 1, to 92½; do income from 32 to 30. Other changes were fractional.

In railroad shares, Atchison continued very saggy, and sold as low as 79¾, with the same bid. It fluctuated between 80 and 79¾, and closed at 79¾ and firm. New York & New England declined from 45 to 43¾; Boston & Albany from 144¾ to 144; Eastern from 94 to 93¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, after selling up to 129¾, declined to 128¾. Union Pacific declined to 111. Sandusky lost 2, to 21¼; Wisconsin Central 2¾, to 12; Bell Telephone lost 2, to 194¾; Pullman declined from 126½ to 124; Connotton Valley is higher, and advanced from 5 to 6. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington held its own at 5 15-16. Other railroad shares and miscellaneous stocks were fractionally lower.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, March 8.—Stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Power | 9¼ | Cin., San. & Cleve. | 21½ |
| Boston Land | 7¼ | Eastern R. R. | 93 |
| Boston, A. & T. 1st 7s | 110 | Flint & P. M. | 47¼ |
| Do Land Grant 7s | 14½ | Fitchburg R. R. | 47¼ |
| B., H. & E. 7s | 30 | N. Y. & N. E. | 43¾ |
| Mexican 6s | 105 | O. & L. C., common | 35 |
| A. & T. R. R. | 79½ | Old Colony | 125 |
| Boston & Albany | 145 | Rutland pfd | 22¾ |
| Boston & Maine | 145 | Wisconsin Central | 13 |
| C., B. & Q. | 129¾ | | |

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 8—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 100 13-16; account, 101 1-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 138½; Pennsylvania Central, 61½; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 35¾; do seconds, 96; Reading, 29¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £30,000.

PARIS, March 8.—Rentes, 84f, 25c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Sight exchange on New York, $2 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 486½.

## MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 1¼ | Martin White | 2¾ |
| Alta | 1 | Mexican | 9¾ |
| Bechtel | 11-32 | Mono | 1¾ |
| Belcher | 3 | Noonday | 11-32 |
| Best & Belcher | 6¾ | Northern Belle | 9¼ |
| Bodie | 4¾ | Ophir | 6¾ |
| Bullion | 11-16 | Oro | 5-16 |
| Bulwer | 1 | Overman | ¾ |
| Belcher | 5-16 | Potosi | 1 |
| Challar | 1¼ | Savage | 1¾ |
| Con. Virginia | 20¾ | Sierra Nevada | 1¾ |
| Crown Point | 1 | Silver King | 10¾ |
| Eureka Con | 16¾ | Union Con | 11¾ |
| Exchequer | ½ | Wales | ¾ |
| Gould & Curry | 3¾ | Yellow Jacket | 5-16 |
| Hale & Norcross | 1¾ | Scorpion | 15-16 |
| Manhattan | 6¾ | Mount Diablo | 6¾ |

Silver King declares a dividend of 25 cents; Navajo levies an assessment of 20 cents.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez Mining Co. | 2 15-16 | Quincy | 69¾ |
| Catalpa | ⅛ | Ridge | 1 |
| Franklin | 10 | Silver Islet | 17½ |
| Pewabic | 19¾ | Huron | 2 |

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Mining stocks active and weak; Robinson declined from 385 to 375, and State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 from 82 to 78. On large business, South Pacific firm at 255 and 260; Consolidated Virginia declined to 85 and Little Chief to 92. Sales at both exchanges, 218,270 shares.

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, March 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Sangamon st, s w cor of Erie, e f, 40x116 ft, dated March 7 (Master in Chancery to Jas. P. Hoist)..... $ 1,404

Thirty-second st, between Halsted and Laurel, 100x275½ ft, dated March 4 (Samuel A. Sawyer to Thomas Miller)..... 5,000

Dale-place, 116 ft s of Twenty-second st, w f, 100x100 ft, with one house on same lot, dated Oct. 5, 1881 (Henry H. Davis to John W. Garvy)..... 8,500

Shurtleff av, near Thirty-ninth st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated Feb. 1 (D. A. and G. A. Boughton to H. R. McFee)..... 2,500

Thirty-sixth st, 74 ft e of Butterfield, n f, 25x130 ft, improved, dated March 4 (Toolen & Maloney to J. and M. McDonnell)..... 1,750

Thirty-sixth st, adjoining the above, 25x130 ft, dated March 7 (same party to Lawrence Johnson)..... 1,750

Blue Island av, 6 7-10 ft s of Twentieth st, s w f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 28 (John Kralovec et al. to Fidel Martin)..... 2,000

Wentworth av, 93½ ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 24½x122 ft, dated Feb. 8 (R. Prendergast to J. W. Ryan)..... 650

Fairfield av, 100 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated March 7 (John Johnston Jr. to C. W. Anderson)..... 800

Gardner st, Clark st, s f, 22x58 6-10 ft, improved, dated March 4 (D. Johnsen to Julius Lehmann)..... 2,250

North Clark st, 251 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 30x140 ft, dated Jan. 16 (James M. Ripley to Henry Rieke)..... 4,500

North Clark st, near the above, 60x140 ft, dated Jan. 16 (same party to Philip Henne)..... 950

Arnold st, 150 ft n of Seventeenth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 10 (John Johnson to John Scherberby)..... 1,500

West Erie st, 125 ft w of Armour, s f, 25x100 ft, dated March 7 (C. W. Laurell to Andrew Johnson)..... 1,400

Same lot as above, dated March 7 (Andrew Johnson to Elias Erickson)..... 1,400

Forquer st, 338 ft w of Halsted, n f, 25x165 6-10 ft, dated March 6 (H. and J. C. Connell to Levon Bilboso)..... 2,800

West Van Buren st, 50 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 26, 1881 (Richard McCleverty to Matthias Kuhn)..... 5,000

West Randolph st, s e cor of Elizabeth, n f, 25x100 ft (with other property), dated March 3 (T. J. Lefferts to Peter Hardy)..... 7,000

Arnold st, 362 ft s of Twenty-seventh, w f, 25x120 ft, dated March 8 (M. D. and C. A. Pendleton to Mary Burr and Fanny Dewey)..... 2,000

Maplewood av, 275 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated March 7 (P. Hansen to C. Anderson)..... 600

North Clark st, s of Fullerton av, e f, 60x140 ft, dated Jan. 16 (J. M. Ripley to F. L. Schmidell)..... 4,500

Arch st, 164 ft s of Arch av, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Feb. 25 (H. G. Foreman to John Connor)..... 962

Butterfield st, 132 ft n of Forty-ninth st, e f, 25x50 ft, dated March 7 (Albert Crane to M. Mahoney)..... 500

Lot on street near Stewart av, and Fifty-fifth st, 450x170 ft, dated Feb. 16 (J. W. Allison to C. Hilgendorf)..... 775

Fifty-first st, 236 ft e of Wallace, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (F. Bernauer to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company)..... 400

Part of Lot 26 in Dobbins' part of N E ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated March 7 (J. D. Parker to E. H. Gorden)..... 520

Throop st, 166 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1880 (Isaac Cook to E. Burns)..... 275

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Myrtle av, n of and near Milwaukee av, e f, 25 x130 ft, dated Feb. 15 (C. E. Woolley to C. A. Spier)..... 400

California av, 47 ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 50x100 ft, dated March 6 (C. A. Ekstromer to Robert Seator)..... 1,800

Monart st, 150 ft s of Cortland, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 7 (R. and E. Greenebaum to A. Danielsen)..... 400

Monart st, 150 ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 50x100 ft, dated March 6 (same party to J. Maimbourg)..... 800

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. |
| Flour, lbs | 16,356 | 7,401 | 19,855 | 18,837 |
| Wheat, bu | 22,566 | 7,349 | 3,789 | 7,981 |
| Corn, bu | 67,852 | 42,222 | 30,880 | 55,788 |
| Oats, bu | 39,679 | 15,400 | 54,199 | 33,600 |
| Rye, bu | 4,221 | 265 | 927 | 1,300 |
| Barley, bu | 11,653 | 3,406 | 11,578 | 8,041 |
| Grass-seeds, lbs | 240,850 | 250,000 | 322,000 | 319,518 |
| Flaxseed, lbs | 257,400 | 22,700 | 364,000 | 256,800 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 24,000 | 34,000 | 2,

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs.....
Medium—Fair to choice steers, weighing 1,050 to 1,350 lbs.....
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common cows, for beef or slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs.....
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs.....
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.....
Veals—Per 100 lbs.....

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 1,522 | $5.70 | 20 | 1,061 | $4.75 |
| 10 | 1,480 | 5.60 | 19 | 1,040 | 4.60 |
| 20 | 1,457 | 5.40 | 17 | 1,111 | 4.35 |
| 19 | 1,463 | 5.30 | 14 | 1,017 | 4.15 |
| 21 | 1,462 | 5.25 | 19 | 1,012 | 4.15 |
| 17 | 1,453 | 5.20 | 17 | 965 | 4.12½ |
| 20 | 1,378 | 5.20 | 20 | 1,005 | 4.10 |
| 20 | 1,373 | 5.20 | 20 | 1,161 | 4.10 |
| 12 | 1,342 | 5.20 | 12 | 904 | 4.00 |
| 17 | 1,323 | 5.20 | 17 | 945 | 4.00 |
| 20 | 1,328 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,056 | 4.00 |
| 17 | 1,347 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,356 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,013 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,367 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,047 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,376 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,383 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,394 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,403 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,414 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,423 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 | 1,434 | 5.20 | 17 | 1,067 | 3.90 |
| 20 |

## REAL ESTATE.

BY JAMES WILMOTT,
...Room 8.
...of manufacturing property on ...Washington, 40x165 ft, running to ...erved by a good; substantial 3-...ent brick building.
...h-av., lot 25x120 ft, and frame ...
...wenty-sixth-st., 1 frame and 1 ...h rented for $30 per month.
...southeast corner Lowe-av., 2-...ms; 10 rooms; 25x100 ft. of ...
...Lincoln-st., a 2-story and base-...and barn; nicely improved.
...Washington and Madison-sts., ...ements brick house and barn; ...h conveniences and very deep ...25 feet front; will sell cheap ...ence.
...ood location—2-story and base-...
...ar Jackson, 2-story and base-...and lot.
...2. No. 441, 2-story and basement ...25x72.
...-story frame house and barn; ...sell cheap.
...r Adams-st., 2-story and base-...25x125.
...r Lincoln, 2-story frame house ...
...-st., 100x125, vacant; a splendid ...
...R and Taylor, 75x125, east front; ...e had very cheap, as owner is ...e of them.
...ts and Taylor, 7 lots each 25x125 ...ront cheap.
...r Halsted, 2-story frame house ...round.
...Sacramento-av., vacant lot, 24x ...
...location—a corner, 40x100 ft, at ...
...tion—a splendid building lot; ...
...St. Paul Railroad crossing, 4 ...
...ear Halsted-st., Lake View, ...t; of street car line. Terms ...irst-st., 25x125 feet and house; ...h month.
...ond-st., 2 cottages and lots, ...h $1,500.
...rty-second-st., Nos. 553 and 555; ...h 25x125 ft; in splendid location ...
...riced residences in the most ...

AIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF ...
...lot 25x127, east front, $450. ...TH OF TWENTIETH-ST., lot ...
...RNER TWENTY-THIRD-ST., ...
...UTH OF TWENTY-THIRD-...nt, $250.
...AR TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 50 ...
...EAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., 50 ...
...EAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 50 ...,000.
...AR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 50 ...
...UTH TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 50 ...
...UTH THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 50 ...
...PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

...MATSON HILL, ROOM ...
...5 Dearborn-st.:
...ASE with lot 60x175 feet, on ...orners south of Twenty-second ...irty-first-sts. The house is in ...d repair, and the neighbor-...For the price this is probably ...the South Side. $22,500.
...RONT, in vicinity of Twenty-...bout three years ago, and has ...vements. Most thorough ar-...Dining-room on parlor floor; ...od mantel, and is lighted by 4 ...
...ssed brick residence, south of ...t., finished in hardwood; large ...-room on parlor floor; new ...
...e and 50-foot lot, near Twenty-...-room and kitchen on parlor ...rooms, $15,000.
...on brick house, No. 3423, includ-...$7,500.

...DS IMPROVED.
...d and Kemper-place.
...edwick and Oak.
...tato.
...on Dayton-st.
...t, Ontario-st.
...ck and 2-story frame. Market-...
...Market near North-av.
...ear Hurlbut, marble front ...ear Hurlbut, brick house and ...
...North Clark and Garfield-av., ...park, with improvements. ...basement brick. La Salle near ...E. S. DREYER & CO., ...36 Washington-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE with lot, Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $2,300.
50x160 feet, Indiana-av., near Fifty-third-st.
100x125 feet, St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st.
50x160 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
4 lots fronting South Park, near Fifty-sixth-st, $250 per lot.
Cottage with lot, South Dearborn-st., near Fiftieth, $1,550.
Two-story and basement house, 9 rooms, with lot, Twenty-fourth-st., near Prairie-av., $6,000.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4016 ELLIS-AV.—2-STORY and basement, octagon brick residence. Has all the modern improvements, including elegant new gas fixtures, has been lately papered, grained, and refitted throughout; furnace, large range, and copper-lined bath is included in this bargain; lot 180 feet deep; east front; good barn. Carpets for sale for half cost. The house is now open for inspection, and must be sold before Friday; be sure and see it today. Price, $8,000. For further particulars apply to H. LIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS 13-ROOM brick and stone dwelling, with all conveniences and barn, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., for $15,000; if unsold by Saturday will rent for $1,200. Dwelling near Douglas monument, another near Oakland depot, and a desirable cottage on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., very cheap. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BEST BUSINESS corners on West Madison-st.
Cottage and lot on Polk-st., near Morgan.
House of 10 rooms, lot 22x125, Polk-st., near Western-av.
14 acres, corner of Ninety-fifth-st. and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. $1,000 per acre.
MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Carpenter, four 3-story and basement brick and stone houses, paying good interest on long lease at $5 per cent.
WARREN-AV.—Near Robey, 2-story and cellar stone-front; cheap.
MADISON-ST.—66 feet, full depth, between Ogden-av. and Bishop-court.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON CALUMET-av., near Forty-first-st.; only $35 a foot; a little cash, balance on or before 5 years. It will pay to build houses here, as they will rent well. 40 acres, 24 miles southwest of Chicago, only $150 an acre; will sell for $400 an acre as soon as contemplated improvements take place. NELSON THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, mansard roof, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; all modern improvements; lot 42 feet front by 90 deep; brick barn in rear. Price $10,750. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEBSTER-AV.—Large lot with two-story brick house, $4,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON Michigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front, $190 per foot; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF Sixteenth-st., 33x170 to alley, cheap.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—242 BISSELL-ST., OCTAgon-front brick house, 9 rooms, water and gas, $4,200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 HAMILTON-AV., frame house of 10 rooms and lot 50x128 feet, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—309 WARREN-AV., JUST west of Lincoln; 2-story frame; lot 25x125; price $4,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, in beautiful order; No. 565 Division-st.; price $8,000. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING LOT 100x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE FRONT building on West Madison-st., 40 feet front, $40,000. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV. RESIdence, south of Chicago-av, with 30-foot lot, $14,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME COTTAGE No. 734 West Monroe-st., near Lincoln; lot 24x125. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Several fine pieces on South Halsted-st., 25, 50, 75, and 100 feet front, near Madison. Several good pieces on West Madison-st. 20 to 60 feet front. Call and get a list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 3136 FOREST-AVE., 3-story and basement brick, with brick barn, $9,000. 734 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement stone, $10,500. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-YEAR LEASEHOLD on Lake-st., east of Dearborn; good investment. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV. AND THIRty-second-st., 50x125, east front; price $60 per foot; very cheap. W. D. COOPER, 59 Grannis Block.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS LOOK AT this—21x100 to alley on West Twelfth-st., between Johnson and Newberry (two corners). This is only one block from Halsted-st. A good retail business centre. Tenants wanting stores and flats as soon as they can be built. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST.—26 feet, near Thirty-fourth, with 2-story frame building, lot full depth.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, with modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood on the South Side; $5,500, on easy terms. Address O P 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—92 BRYANT-AV., CHOICE residence for small family. Offered very cheap. Inquire after 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick; good neighborhood; West Side, near street cars; 10 rooms; modern. It is one of the best bargains in the market. $5,400.
Four lots at Humboldt Park—$200 each.
Brick house, 8 rooms; good lot; Walnut-st. $3,000.
L. WHITNEY,
125 Clark-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to offer the best investment in State-st. property now in the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET IN WOODLAND Park, opposite University, only $400 per foot. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HOFFMANN & CLARK, Real-estate dealers, 97 Washington-st., Room 3.

Brick building and lot on West Lake-st., between Oakley and Western-avs., store with flats above; first-class improvements; price $11,500; pays 10 per cent on above amount.
House and lot corner Congress and Wood-sts., 2-story and basement, at a bargain.
House and lot, with barn, on South Halsted-st., north of Maxwell-st., 44x100.
House and lot on Fulton-st., near Peoria.
10 lots on Harrison-st., between Ashland-av. and Loomis-st., at a bargain.
2 lots on Ashland-av., near York-st., cheap.
One house and lot on West Lake-st., between Western and Oakley-avs., south front, 50x171; price $5,350; a decided bargain.
50 feet corner Laflin and Congress; choice corner.
4 lots on Evergreen-av., near Milwaukee-av., 26x100.
A choice corner for manufacturing purposes, corner Crossing-st. and N. W. R. R. track, 83x150; price $2,000; no cash required if improved.
A house, lot, and barn on Warren-av., near Western-av.; price $3,200.
100x125, east front, on Humboldt-st.
200 feet north of North-av., opposite Humboldt Park; cheap.
A 7-room cottage and one lot on Prairie-av., near Douglas-av.
80 feet on Hurlbut-st., between Fullerton-av. and Belden-av.
Two lots 100x130 on Humboldt-st., opposite Humboldt Park.
First-class place for a milkman; house, barn, and good wells, at Washington Heights, near the depot, only $54 from Pullman Car Shops.

SOUTH SIDE.

Three lots on Park-st., between Archer-av. and Lyman-st.
Four lots on Arch-st., between Archer-av. and Lyman-st.
Choice corner on Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., 84x165.
We also have choice acre property for sale at bargains.
HOFFMANN & CLARK,
Room 3, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—
BY
JOHN JOHNSTON JR.,
90 La Salle-st.,
Room 4.
I offer for sale lots in my new subdivision, at the northwest corner of Vernon Park, fronting on Loomis-st., Macalester-place, Sibley-st., and Vernon Park-place.
The unequaled terms upon which I shall sell these lots and the extraordinary inducements I give to purchasers by such that no one who desires a choice home for his family upon small payments can fail to take advantage of this opportunity.
The locality is choice, the situation unsurpassed, the prices below the market, and the terms so easy that they cannot fail to satisfy the mind of any business-man who will give the subject proper examination.
The title is absolutely perfect.
Full abstract and warranty-deed with each lot.
Money will be loaned to purchasers desiring to build.
Payments accepted at any time before maturity, and may be made monthly, quarterly, or annually, and will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of buyers.
All persons who are paying rent should figure on the amount of money they pay in a term of years, including the necessary expenses and damages, direct and indirect, of moving, and see how large a sum it is.
In addition to this, the only reliable use in the value of good real estate in Chicago judiciously bought is such that in the long run it will pay largely to own rather than to rent. I never will purchase any of the hundreds of gentlemen who have bought lots of me in different parts of the city as to fair and liberal dealing.
I am ready to make any kind of an arrangement that is equitable which will enable salaried men or others to obtain a good lot or house, and I am sure that no one who buys will repent it.
Plats and information furnished and sent anywhere. Will call anywhere and take you to see the property any time.
Office open Tuesday and Friday evenings till 8 o'clock. Call or write.
JOHN JOHNSTON JR.,
90 La Salle-st., Room 4.
Merchants' National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, Receiver Chicago Life-insurance Company, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st., the following improved property:
38 Twenty-third-st., 2-story frame dwelling.
3819 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
19 Fortieth-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
1111 Forty-first-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
1113 Forty-first-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
1115 Forty-first-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
4026 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
438 Marshfield-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
440 Marshfield-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
506 Marshfield-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
2725 Butterfield-st., 2-story and basement frame dwelling.
2727 Butterfield-st., 2-story and basement frame dwelling.
2731 Butterfield-st., 2-story and basement frame dwelling.

FOR SALE—
WEST MADISON-ST. PROPERTY.
Near Jefferson-st., frame store, 20x100, north front; a bargain if taken soon. $6,000.
Near Clinton-st., frame store; rooms above; cheap. Double store near Carpenter-st.
We have for sale a building on West Madison-st., corner, and can lease it for 10 per cent on the price asked; the best bargain on the street.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—Fine brown-stone house, south of Chicago-av.; $14,000.
CLARK-ST.—Corner of Oak, a block of 2-story and basement stone-front houses, paying a good interest. Will sell separately.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON South Water-st., paying 8 per cent net. Good corner on North Clark-st.; pays 8 per cent now, and will pay much better.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—236 AND 238 MARSHFIELD-av., near Van Buren-st., one block west of Ashland-av., octagon brick, 10 rooms; all modern improvements. $4,000 each.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET CORNER Sangamon and Congress-sts., partly improved, splendid building lot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK OF THREE-story and basement marble front stores on West Madison-st., between Elizabeth and Throop-sts.; a good investment for income. Will sell two or more to suit purchasers.
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOT 66 FEET FRONT ON Lake-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; also 67 feet on Ellis-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., at a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2732 CALUMET-AV., A 10-room 2-story frame dwelling-house, with modern improvements, and barn, lot 25x150 feet; price $4,500; possession given April 1. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$156 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house and lot, $7,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-seventh-court, 50x150 feet; price $100 per foot.

FOR SALE—577 DIVISION-ST.; $7,500.
GEO. VAN ZANDT,
110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., EAST front, near Thirty-second-st.—Two-story and basement stone-front house, brick barn, and lot, 24x125. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE of 11 rooms and lot on Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st., $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE on Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 34x90 feet; $5,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HALSTED AND Taylor-sts., 66x150 feet, partly improved, fine corner to improve. Will give a great bargain if sold soon. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—208X143 FEET; NORTHeast corner Centre-av. and Van Buren-st.; a fine tract for improvement.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000; 40 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14, 62,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER Sherman and Harrison-sts., 132x75.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-AV., SEVeral very choice residences, one with immediate possession. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—36 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Burling-st., south of Belden-av., at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT MODern brick house, barn, and lot, in southeast section of city, before you build see this. $6,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—332 FEET ON DREXEL-av., at $20 per foot; 116 feet on Cottage Grove-av., at $20 per foot; and 162 feet on Madison-av., at $15 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE 10-ROOM COTtage and lot, 382 Monroe-st., at a bargain if sold this month. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE GENEVA—132 acres, with 2,300 feet of shore frontage, opposite O.W. Potter's. J. T. Lester's and other fine residences; the only desirable tract of shore property left. For full particulars apply to ELSLOFF & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$8,500—12-ROOM 2-STORY frame house and lot 25x150 to alley, only one block from the Transit House, at the Union Stock Yards; rents now $55 per month. This house is in nice order and very cheap at $8,500. T. B. BOYD,
Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPETY—
40 acres adjoining Humboldt Park.
80 acres in Sec. 30, 38, 14
80 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 35, 38, 13.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST suburbs, 35 minutes from the city, a most thoroughly-built house, containing hot and cold water, gas, heated by steam, etc., situated on 5 acres of ground, finely improved, with walks, drives, ornamental and shade trees, and all kinds of fruit; large stable, carriage-shed, poultry-yard, etc. Any one wanting a nice suburban home can secure a bargain. Address owner, D 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in with fine improvements on leased ground, two minutes' walk to depot in Evanston; this is far better than to rent. Address D 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CORNER WITH 2-story and brick basement frame dwelling at Ravenswood, $5,500. E. VAN ALLEN, 69 Dearborn-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE OF 30 14-100 acres of land adjoining South Chicago, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth-sts., on both sides of South Chicago-av.; being the W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 6, T. 37, R. 15 (except railroad tracks); also except the north 875 feet of the east 330 feet). The surveyors' plat of this land can be seen at Receiver's office.
Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 30th day of November, 1881, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. the State Savings Institution et al., I shall, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 200 La Salle-st., Chicago, sell the above described premises for the sum of $24,112, one-half cash, balance on or before two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.
LUCIUS B. OTIS,
Receiver of the State Savings Institution.
Chicago, March 8, 1882.

FOR SALE—BY D. W. & J. M. KEAN, 97 Clark-st., Room 55:
Acre property at Rogers Park.
Acre property at Ravenswood.
Acre property at Evanston and South Evanston.
Acre property at Glenco and Lake Forest.
Vacant lots and improved at Rogers Park, Evanston, South Evanston, and Ravenswood. Houses built to suit purchasers at Rogers Park and Ravenswood on easy payments.
Vacant lots at Brighton Park at half the usual price.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A 25-room house at St. Charles, on Northwestern R. R. All completely furnished, has good barn, and near the depot; will sell cheap or exchange for Chicago property. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS CORNER SIXTY-seventh-st. and Farwell-av., and 6 corner of One-Hundred-and-Eleventh-st. and Parnell-av., adjoining Irondale, at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES with large lots from $800 to $5,000, on easy terms. The healthiest and best-railroaded acre-suburbans of any suburb. Call at 252 La Salle-st. for particulars, and the property will be shown. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES and large grounds, $6,500 to $15,000; choice locations. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME: a fine residence with 3 acres of ground finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery, brick carriage-house, at Park Ridge, 13 miles from the Court-House. A good bargain is offered in this property.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FINE Gothic 7-room cottage and 50 feet; prime order; only $2,350, one-quarter cash. Also elegant corner residence, all modern improvements, near depot; only $4,800, one-third cash. Also fine lots, easy payments. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.:
Lots and acres at Pullman; also a few new houses and stores.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Pullman, Ill., and Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE EAST FRONT lots on Drexel-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-st., to close an estate. Only $20 per foot. Address D 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN MAYWOOD, HOUSES and lots on easy terms. Some choice bargains. Prices ranging from $700 to $5,500. Call upon or address O. H. BENSON, Postmaster, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT GARFIELD—TWO cottages and lots, near the depot, at very low prices. J. F. KEENEY, Room 9, 85 1-2 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—A GOOD frame house of nine rooms, and lot 70x225 ft; plenty of shade and fruit trees. $3,250.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose—Lots, blocks, or houses very cheap; long time; two railroads; thirty daily trains; fare, 9 cents. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., BARGAIN, 50 x181 feet, southeast corner State and Forty-second-sts., $5,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet river in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—AT A great bargain, some beautiful lots fronting east on the ridge; also some fine lots at South Evanston. J. F. KEENEY, Room 9, No. 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 5035, 5037, AND 5039 School-st., 2-story, 8-room brick houses, 2 blocks from C., R. I. & P. car shops. M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, 37, 14, corner State and Ninety-fifth-sts. HENRY WALLER JR.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES WITH large lots at Lawndale and Wilmetka from $2,500 upward. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—Brick house; 9 rooms; large lot; $5,500. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE WEST of the city limits, at $300 per acre.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AT RAvenswood, all in splendid location, and very cheap. Price, $3,500, $4,000, and $5,500. Two houses at River Forest, both bargains. D. W. & J. M. KEAN, 97 Clark-st., R om 55.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARMS NEAR CHIcago:
250 acres near station Wallworth County, Wis.
160 acres near station Kane County, Ill.
240 acres near station Livingston County, Ill.
320 acres near station Pulaski County, Ind.
150 acres near Hillsdale, Mich.
252 acres near Gundrum, Pulaski County, Ind.
320 acres Reynolds County, Mo.; very cheap.
Some fine farms to exchange for goods.
R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 520 ACRES, 18 miles from the city, all improved in plow land and timothy; can be bought at the exceedingly low figure of $60 per acre; a great bargain and road convenient. Must be sold. M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LANDS, LANDS.—10,000 to 40,000 acres cypress, pine, and cotton lands in Louisiana; bargains for cash and good trades; title good. Address A. M. D., Washington, D. C., No. 814 F-st., N. W.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO INVEST IMMEDIATEly—$6,000, $8,000, and $15,000 in desirable, well-rented residences on West Side, in prices from $4,000 to $5,000; owners wishing to sell please send me full description, etc. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE — THE equity in a nice modern dwelling on Michigan, Prairie, or Calumet-av.; give description, price, and location. Address O P 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING SO many inquiries for houses and cottages in all parts of the city from parties wishing to purchase that we have concluded to make a specialty of supplying the demand. Owners desirous of selling please leave descriptions with us. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A DWELLing-house south of Sixteenth-st. and east of Wabash-av.; one with modern improvements preferred. Address O Y 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSE ON BUTterfield or Dearborn-st.; arranged for two families. DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY; WILL assume incumbrances; pay difference in cash, or lend Money on same. G. W. DAWSON & CO., Room 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED—OWNERS PLEASE NOtice—I have many parties with cash lying idle and anxious to invest. If you have anything desirable (business or residence, improved or vacant) please send me full description at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A modern-size house in a choice location. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANO
Factory, 47, 49, 51, and 53 West Lake-st., the only Western firm manufacturing their own pianos.
Buy of the manufacturers and save dealer's profit. Pianos sold on small installments at wholesale prices.
Warerooms 175 Wabash-av.
N. B.—We have no connection with Adam Sharp's, alias A. Schaaf & Co.'s concern.

N. GOOLD & SON, PIANO MANUFACTurers, warerooms 222 State-st. Pianos and organs to rent and for sale on installments. Best instruments and lowest prices. Be sure and call before you buy or rent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
We have a number of good second-hand organs to sell on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOFORTES—FIRST-CLASS MAKES, low prices, sold on $10 monthly payments. We have a few second-hand pianos to sell cheap. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS OF THE BEST qualities and at the lowest prices. HORACE BRANCH, 308 State-st.

PIANOS IN GREAT VARIETY FOR rent. We keep them in order. PROSSER & CO., 215 State-st.

SORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 cash. Business first-class and strictly cash. Net profits 6 to 10 per cent a month; no risk; can control funds. First-class references given and required. Address D 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 to $12,000 cash, in business of highest commercial character capable of doubling investment annually. Address D 25, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV. boulevard, east front, north of sixteenth-st., now occupied by owner; will be leased for a term of years to a responsible, reliable, and responsible party only; all of the latest improvements; nearly new; 10 rooms; bath, elegant bedrooms; Baltimore furnace heaters and gas fixtures go with the house; rent, $1,500. Address D 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH PARK-AV. near Twenty-fourth-st., best locality on the avenue, a fine 2-story brick house; all the modern improvements—the very latest; new furniture for sale, the very best and most expensive that could be bought in Chicago; rent only $800; price of the furniture, which will be sold at a great sacrifice, $1,200 cash; party taking the house must purchase the furniture; lease to May, 1883. Address D 75, Tribune.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, and grounds 300x165, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 So. Salle.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 rooms, on Prairie-av., for board of three adults. Address D 66, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT 13-ROOM house; modern improvements; 40 Ashland-av., fronting east on Union Park. Apply to H. H. HURLBUT or F. E. STRONG, 357 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—23 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., 2-story and basement marble front, 10 rooms, with all conveniences, furnace, gas-fixtures, stationary basins, etc.; possession April 1. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 154 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV. NORTH of Chicago, a 14-room house, 2-story and basement, stone front, all bay windows; rent, $65; lease or sale. Furniture for sale to tenant, taking the house, including piano; 10 bedroom sets all complete, and all other furniture, with parlor set; complete for a first-class boarding or rooming house; all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, furnace and range, gas fixtures, bed linen; rooms now are all occupied as a good rent. Address D 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE HOUSE, 2-story and basement, 9 rooms, North side, in the most popular location; all the modern improvements that a house could have; furniture for sale, which is the best that could be purchased in Chicago nine months ago for a young gentleman and wife, and is just as good as when bought. Compulsion obliges the sale at a sacrifice. Address C 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—10-ROOM STONE-FRONT residence, 548 Carroll-av., with gas-fixtures; possession March 15; $40. C. A. HAMLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH large grounds, having fine natural shade trees, on Calumet-av., near South Park Retreat. Will rent for long term. Possession whenever desired.
ANDREWS & BURBANS, 102 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—374 ONTARIO-ST., 8-STORY and basement pressed-brick swell-front dwelling, in good order, to Al tenant and private family only; can give immediate possession.
350 Fourth-av.—10-room frame dwelling, now vacant.
853 West Monroe-st., 10-room brick dwelling, standing alone, and has two lots; or would sell house and one or both lots at a bargain and on easy terms.
1462 Wabash-av., 2-story brick building, size 25x80 feet, as follows: $1,200, or store and basement, $800.
202 Michigan-av., 3-story brick dwelling, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; private family only; possession Nov. 1.
Offices and rooms in following buildings: 40 Dearborn-st., 118 Randolph, and 76 and 78 Dearborn.
J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 42 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BOARDING-houses, rooms, and flats in all parts of the city.
G. W. DAWSON & CO., Room 10, Tribune Building.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS IN building 16, 18, and 20 Third-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—TWO ELEgantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern conveniences. Call at 333 Wabash-av., flat No. 1.

TO RENT—PLEASANT PARLORS OR rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board, at 70 Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front alcove and other rooms; private family. 1829 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT OR BACK PARLOR, for sleeping-room, furnished or unfurnished; overlooks lake. Call at 45 East Eighteenth-st., for two days.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen. Room 30, 154 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—21 ROOMS ON WEST MADIson-st., completely furnished, and furniture for sale; lease for another year.
Eight-room house on South Robey-st., completely furnished for housekeeping; furniture for sale, $350; rent $30 per month; upper part now rented for $25, leaving rent only $5; $250 cash, balance in easy payments.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; use of bath; no children. Rooms with board for gentlemen. 453 West Indiana-st., Room 1.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, closets, and bath on second floor in 3-story octagon marble-front house, North Clark-st., near city limits, with or without board; hot and cold water. D 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of parlor, suitable for sleeping-rooms or offices, $1 to $4 per week. 7 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG COUPLE HAVing a flat on a North Side would rent rooms adjoining rooms to one or two gents within 15 minutes' walk of Madison-st. 228 Rush-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:
175 South Water-st., 5-story building, water elevator.
237 Fifth-av., 3-story building, 22x80 feet.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., store, 30x90 feet.
Michigan-av., near Lake-st., 4-story building, 24x125 feet; water elevator.
Randolph-st., building 30x180 feet; water elevator.
Michigan-st., building containing 12,000 feet for manufacturing; power.
State-st., near Lake-st., lofts, 50x70 feet; light.
Lake-st., 3 lofts, 

# MARINE NEWS.

## Vessels Repaired and Rebuilt by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company.

## Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury as to Liability for Marine-Hospital Dues.

## The Union Steamboat Line—Arrivals and Departures—Dock and Other Notes.

### Milwaukee Delighted with the Success of Representative Guenther in Her Behalf.

**Chicago Dry-Dock Company.**

The following includes the most prominent vessels that have been rebuilt, overhauled, or repaired in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, together with the approximate cost to their owners. This statement concludes the list of vessels repaired at the three principal dry-docks and shipyards at this port: Steam-barge Lincoln, new deck, hatch combing, new deck; $1,000. Schooner Lavindo, stern and forward and outside planking; $700. Steam-barge Davidson, general repairs; $600. Schooner L. M. Mason, general repairs, new keel, and calking; $1,600. Tug C. W. Parker, new wales, new stanchions, and general repairs; $600. Schooner Lotus, new rail, stanchions, stringers, outside planking, jibboom, and bowsprit, new stem, calking, iron knees; $3,500. Schooner Naiad, new deck, bulwarks, stanchions, etc.; $3,000. Schooner Kershum, new stern, deck, and stern-post; $1,500. Steam-barge Leland, part new ceiling, forward frames, fantail, mainmast, etc.; $4,000. Schooner Reindeer, general repairs; $250. Barge G. W. Adams, new deck, ceiling, deck beams; $4,000. Schooner William Jones, general repairs; $500. Schooner R. B. King, new centreboard box and keelson, etc.; $600. Bark Alexander, piece of new keel and calking; $500. Barges Uranus, Filer, Robinson, Planet, Herschel, and Ellen Williams, schooners Helvetia, Belle Brown, Ida Keith, Starlight, J. B. Wilbur, Sardinia, Newsboy, Lottie Cooper, Ford River, Driver, Skylark, Harvey Bissell, Gallatin, and Resumption, propellers Peerless, Davidson, Soper, Starucca, Avon, Waverly, Portage, and City of Duluth, tugs Perritt, Wilson Brothers, Halliday, O. B. Green, Owen, Belle Chase, and Wood; steam canal-boat Lawton, and Talcott, general repairs, averaging $500 each. The schooners J. C. King and Moonlight also received minor repairs. In the docks at present are the schooners Grace Murgay and Dan Newhall and propeller Soper. The company has had from 100 to 125 employed during the winter at work in both docks—those on the South and West Sides.

**Marine-Hospital Dues.**

Secretary of the Treasury Folger has issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs regarding the liability of pilot-boats for Marine-Hospital dues. It will be seen from the decision given below that such pilots as are exempted from the payment of hospital dues are disbarred from all benefits of the Marine Hospital service:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1882.—*To Collectors of Customs:* The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that a pilot-boat is not liable, under Sec. 4,587, R. S., as interpreted by Sec. 4,612 and by Sec. 3 of act of March 3, 1875 (Vol. 18, p. 485), to pay hospital dues on account of a pilot, commonly known as a bar-pilot, who goes out in such boat merely for the purpose of piloting into harbor inward-bound vessels, when such pilot-boat is in charge of a boatkeeper or sailingmaster and crew, who are at all times on board to attend to the navigation and care of the same, and the boatkeeper is held responsible for the management. In such case the pilot, having no care or responsibility in the management of the vessel, and rendering no assistance except during storms, or when the pilot-boat is in peril, such as any other person on board would render in like circumstances, is regarded as a passenger and not a seaman, within the meaning of the law. He is not a seaman within the intent of the act of 1875, already cited, not being, within the language of that act, a person employed on board in the care, preservation, or navigation of any vessel, or in the service on board of those engaged in such care, preservation, or navigation." Pilots, as well as any other persons thus employed on board any vessel, whether a pilot-boat or other vessel, are liable for hospital dues, and the vessels on which they are employed are liable to pay hospital dues on account of them. The test of the liability of a vessel to pay hospital dues on account of any person is in the question whether such person is a seaman within the intent of the law—that is, "a person employed on board in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel, or in the service on board of those engaged in such care, preservation, or navigation." In decision 4,388 it was assumed that the pilots in question were seamen, being so employed. In the present case, upon the facts presented, the pilots are not seamen, not being so employed in the care, preservation, etc., and so the pilot-boat on board of which they may be found is not liable to pay hospital dues on their account. Such pilots are exempted from the payment of hospital dues under the provisions of this circular will not be admitted to the benefits of the marine-hospital service. CHARLES J. FOLGER, Secretary.

**The Union Steamboat Line.**

The Union Steamboat Line has made the following assignments of masters of the vessels comprising its fleet this season. It will be noticed the list embraces several new men, several of the veteran commanders of the line having gone into other lines:

Steamer Nyack—Samuel Shannon (passenger).
Steamer St. Louis—William Thorne (passenger).
Steamer Rochester—James W. Moore.
Steamer New York—A. W. Reed.
Steamer Morton—E. M. Marion.
Steamer Starucca—W. D. Douglas.
Steamer Waverly—F. Chalcraft.
Steamer Dean Richmond—John B. Hall.
Steamer Newburg—John Byrne.
Steamer James Fisk Jr.—F. Provost.
Steamer H. W. Blanchard—L. Green.
Steamer Jay Gould—O. B. Joiner.
Steamer Portage—Walter Robinson.
Steamer Arctic—Robert Rhynas.
Steamer Pacific—Not yet named.
Schooner G. S. Hazard—William Fletcher.
Schooner F. A. George—Not yet named.

**Port of Chicago.**

The following vessels cleared from this port yesterday:

Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, light.
Schr Pilot, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lavinda, South Chicago, lumber.
Schr E. P. Royce, Lendington, light.

The only arrival was the schooner Tempest, ties, from White Lake.

**Dock and Other Notes.**

The Milwaukee papers report that the tug Thrall has been sold for $9,500.

The light in the lighthouse was lighted for the first time this season last night.

The docks have commenced to put on a busy appearance, and the festive "dockwalloper" has come out of his hole.

Capt. Richard Myers has been appointed to the command of the lake tug New Era, vice Capt. John Furiong, resigned.

The bridgetender at Eighteenth street had seven swings of his bridge yesterday morning before breakfast. Things are evidently becoming natural up the South Branch.

Capt. Jim McGinn is expected to arrive with his tug, the W. H. Wolf, the latter part of next week, from Milwaukee, where she was taken last fall for repairs to her machinery.

Capt. "Gassy" Smith, of the schooner Tempest, has scored the first fast trip of the season of 1882. The Tempest made the trip to White Lake and return in seven days, an extraordinarily quick run considering the time of the season.

Numbers of vessel captains daily make inquiries at the Custom-House as to when the lights at the lower end of Lake Michigan are to be lighted, as they are anxious to clear, but delay so doing because of the absence of beacon lights.

The Canadian Government are having a mast for the display of storm signals erected at Amherstburg. The signals were to have been displayed at the limekiln crossing, but to avoid confusion with depth-of-waters signals it was decided to have the storm signals show at Amherstburg. The mast is being put up at Mullen's coal-docks, and will be sixty feet high.

The steam-barge Leland, Capt. D. Galligan, is nearly ready for service, and will clear in a few days for Escanaba, where she will enter the iron-ore trade between that port and Elk Rapids. Capt. Galligan has personally superintended the repairs to his fine steamer this winter, and the Leland will enter the season's business in first-class shape.

A few days ago a large three-masted vessel was seen drifting past Police Island in a southerly direction. As no lost or stray vessel has been heard of, it has been suggested that possibly the schooner C. K. Nims, which was sunk last fall in the passage by colliding with the David Dow, has risen to the surface, her cargo of grain having been eaten up by the fishes or having escaped by the side of the vessel bursting.

The Michigan Barge Company has changed ownership and been entirely reorganized. Capt. John Furiong, who last season commanded the big lake tug New Era, has been appointed general manager of the line. The fleet will consist of the following boats: Tug New Era and barges Irish, City of Haven, C. O. D., Transfer, City of Grand Rapids, Wolverine, Atonto, Golden Harvest, City of Erie, Mary Amanda, C. F. Allen, Apprentice Boy, and Montpelier.

The Union Steamboat Company has sold to Capt. S. B. Grummond, of Detroit, the passenger propeller Atlantic. The consideration is not made public, but it is believed to be close to $37,000. The Atlantic was built by Peck & Masters at Cleveland, in 1862, but has been kept in excellent repair and is now in good condition, with a rating of A 2. She is of small dimensions as steamers go nowadays, and registers 656 tons. Last summer she ran in the Lake Superior Transit Line. It is likely that a settlement of the damages resulting from the collision between the Union Line propeller Jay Gould and Capt. Grummond's tug M. Swain, last fall, on Detroit River, was an element in the transfer of the Atlantic.

**Representative Guenther's Efforts in Behalf of the West Coast of Lake Michigan.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—Private advices just received from Washington give some very gratifying information to the citizens of Wisconsin regarding harbor appropriations. Representative Guenther, of the Sixth District, who enjoys the distinction of having defeated the Hon. Gabriel Bouck in a hitherto Democratic stronghold, is one of the most energetic members of the efficient Committee on Commerce, and it is largely due to his efforts that the appropriations for the west coast of Lake Michigan this year have been materially and justly increased. This matter is of especial importance to Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as to the smaller business and marine centres. In years past there has frequently been a combination which has prevented Wisconsin from securing its just dues. The result of Mr. Guenther's work is shown by the appropriations for the various harbors on this coast this year as compared with those for 1881:

| *Harbors.* | *1882.* | *1881.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ahnapee | $ 12,000 | $ 8,000 |
| Kenosha | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Kewaunee | 12,000 | 5,000 |
| Manitowoc | 10,000 | 4,000 |
| Menominee | 15,000 | 12,000 |
| Milwaukee | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| Milwaukee Harbor of Refuge | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Oconto | 15,000 | 10,000 |
| Port Washington | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Racine | 5,000 on hand | 6,000 |
| Superior Bay | 35,000 | 10,000 |
| Sheboygan | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Sturgeon Bay | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| Two Rivers | 15,000 | 15,000 |

There was a very strong sentiment in the committee against granting the Milwaukee Harbor of Refuge appropriation, some of the members claiming that it was an unnecessary improvement, and that the cost of completing it would be altogether greater than the value of the work would be to lake commerce. However, Mr. Guenther's pertinacity and arguments won, and the appropriation went through.

Some very erroneous ideas are held by the general public in regard to the methods of the committees recommending appropriations. For example, it is almost a rule of the Committee of Commerce to allow but 30 per cent of the estimates by engineers, because of the fact that the engineers are accustomed to stating what amount may be profitably expended—not the amount actually necessary for the ensuing fiscal year. The statement made in several Wisconsin newspapers that the engineers had recommended an appropriation of $300,000 for the Milwaukee Harbor of Refuge is not true. The engineers simply expressed the amount that could be judiciously used if appropriated. If the committee had allowed the entire sum estimated by the Chief-of-Engineers the total appropriation for the River and Harbor bill would have been about $40,000,000. While the custom is to allow about 30 per cent of the amount recommended, Mr. Guenther secured for the Wisconsin harbors over 38 per cent. Mr. Guenther had the Green Bay Harbor set aside temporarily in order to collect more data upon which to make as strong a claim as possible. He wants $15,000 for Green Bay this year. The appropriation of $5,000 last year appeared hegarzy in view of the extent and importance of the necessary improvements.

The rivers will be reached before long, and Representative Guenther confidently expects to be as successful with them as he has been with the harbors. Mr. Guenther has stated to a correspondent of the Milwaukee *Daily Republican* that, so far as he can judge, the Committee on Commerce does not favor the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill, but does favor such measures as those of Charles Francis Adams and Representative McLane. Mr. Guenther thinks the Reagan bill would be very injurious to the wheat-producing West.

**The Schooner Bessie Boalt.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NORTHPORT, Mich., March 8.—The schooner Bessie Boalt arrived at Gill's Dock, five miles from here, this morning—the first vessel this season for this section. She takes dry wood. Weather cloudy; wind southeast.

**The Erie Canal.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The Canal Board, at a meeting this afternoon, adopted the toll-sheet of last year as the rate of tolls on the Erie and other canals for the coming year. Superintendent Dutcher expects that the Erie Canal will be open for navigation by April 15.

**Goderich, Ont.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GODERICH, Ont., March 8.—The tug Dispatch arrived here today from Sarnia for the purpose of setting nets in the lake. The Captain reports no ice in the lake. The harbor is clear of ice, and navigation may be considered open for the season.

**Sand Beach, Mich.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SAND BEACH, Mich., March 8.—The tug Winslow passed up at 6 this morning. The harbor lights were lit tonight for the first time this season.

# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

**Wisconsin's Vote in 1876.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 8.—Will you please state through the columns of your paper by how large a majority Gen. R. B. Hayes got the Electoral vote of the State of Wisconsin over all other votes cast on that Presidential election. Very respectfully yours, L. R.

[The vote of Wisconsin in 1876 was: Hayes, 130,068; Tilden, 123,927; scattering, 3,810; Hayes' plurality, 6,141; Hayes' majority over all, 2,831.]

**The Hon. Sunset Cox.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 8.—Will you please give the number of years S. S. Cox has served in Congress from Ohio and New York, and if he has served more years than any other Congressman. When was he first elected? WEST SIDE.

[Samuel S. Cox, now in the 57th year of his age, was elected to Congress from the Columbus (O.) district, his term beginning March 4, 1857. He was elected continuously and served until March 3, 1865, making eight years of consecutive service. He removed to New York City, and was elected to the Forty-first Congress, his term beginning March 4, 1869, and was again elected and served to March 3, 1873. He was in 1872 defeated as a candidate for Congress from the State at large, but in 1873 was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, and by successive elections has continued in Congress to the present time. His whole service has been: Eight years from Ohio, and, including his present term, sixteen years from New York. His whole time in Congress will be at the close of his present term twenty-four years, but it has not been consecutive.]

**Policemen at the Tunnels.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 8.—Will some kind-hearted person inform me whether or not there is supposed to be a policeman at the entrances of the tunnels, and whether it is considered safe for a lady to go through alone? It happened to be much nearer for me to make use of the Washington street tunnel today, and I did so. There was no policeman at the east end, and when about one-third way through I encountered a man who commenced using insulting language to me. There was no one in sight to whom I could appeal, so, woman-like, I took to my heels and ran. The man followed until he saw some gentlemen approaching, when he turned and went the other way. Upon reaching the west end I looked for a policeman in vain—there was none in sight, nor did I see one for two blocks. I think this should be attended to, as it was evidently a neglect of duty on the part of the policemen who should have been there, and every woman who is thoughtless enough to go through the tunnel alone may not escape so easily. A. B. R.

**Those Flowers Accounted For by Mr. Wilkie.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 8.—There are exceptions to all rules, you know; and there are occasions when artists and managers do not have to pull their "leathers" when there is a question of a bouquet or two. A case in point is to be found in the Rhea affair on Monday night. There were two bouquets of flowers sent to that lady, one of which came from my wife and myself, it having been agreed between us that if I paid for the flowers I should be permitted to be a partner in the honor of sending them. We mutually agreed to toss the lady a bouquet, for the reason that we had known her both socially and as an artiste in Europe; that we had been consulted as to her visit to this country; and that we believe her to be one of the most engaging of women, as well as one of the most talented of her profession on the stage of today. So much for one of the two bouquets which were pitched at the feet of the charming Adrienne. A comedy answer for the other, but I was told before it was sent up that a lady living on the North Side, and whose name and address are in my possession, intended to compliment the artiste with a floral testimonial. These two were all that were sent up, as I occupied a position where I could see all that sort of thing that was going on. I agree with your representative that managers Chase Bros. need not spend their money in flowers, thinking that keen Chicago is going to be "roped in" by any such operations. I think they can safely keep their money for hotels and job printers, secure in the conviction that Rhea has admirers in sufficient numbers to bury her every night under flowers if they thought she needed any such exhibition—which she does not—to enhance her value as an artiste in the estimate of those who may see and hear her.

Very much yours in these efforts to prevent foreigners, either from Belgium or New England, attempting to "work" Chicago, I remain very sincerely yours, POLIUTO.

**Arthur's Hopeless Ambition.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

DE PERE, Wis., March 7.—I want to commend your editorial on the motives and purposes of President Arthur. I think you have his measure to a button. But his chances of success are no better than Gen. Grant's, even though he has at his disposal an immense patronage. The time has gone by when the people of this country can be influenced by officeholders to sustain a man or clique independent of any claim of qualification, leadership, or as representative men. It was attempted at Cincinnati and Chicago and failed, as it will every time from now on. The people, voiced by such journals as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, fearless and brave as it ever has been, are in no danger of being bamboozled by power even though holding the rewards of millions of patronage. There is a spirit in the land, well represented by the press and in politics, that represents the American people, and it cannot be defeated except by foul means, as it was in the assasination of Garfield. I rejoice that it is so, and that politicians have in the people a power that they cannot control in any great degree; which they must recognize and bow before. Mr. Arthur will be awfully humbled in his failure, for it is very evident, as your editorial says, "that his Administration is to win or lose on the toss of a single die"—the Presidency of Arthur to succeed himself. The elements of success are not with that kind. Leadership in this Republic means more than the prerogative of command. It means a true representative of the people, and that, as you know, is not office-seeking. Garfield was the people's representative; Blaine is today. Men that embody and personify in their wisdom, spirit, thought, and influence the people's wisdom, spirit, thought, and mind are the men that are destined to lead us.

I am fully in sympathy with the policy of THE TRIBUNE and know you are right.

C. A. WILLARD.

**A Worse Evil Than the Gambling-Houses.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 8.—I cannot but admire the stand you have taken against gamblers and skingames in Chicago, but there is a worse and more crying evil, and far more destructive to morals and human happiness here on State street—namely: houses of prostitution. Gamblers only take your money; that is all they want; but houses of prostitution take your money, and destroy your health, home, and happiness. As an illustration, I will give you a victim's own story, as it was told to me by himself a few days ago. The man came into our store and asked me to tell him where a certain doctor could be found, saying, "I had a circular of his which was handed me about a month ago, and I came all the way from Kansas to see him, and now I have lost the circular." He then proceeded voluntarily: "This is my second visit to Chicago, and I hope it may turn out better than the first one I made, about two years ago. A friend of mine and myself had been raising stock in Kansas, and made quite a stake. Then it happened to me to meet a pretty likely girl, a daughter of a farmer out there, and we were going to get married. But, as it costs something to build a house out there, and set up housekeeping, and a friend of mine was going to Chicago with stock, I thought I would take a lot of stock and go along to Chicago, and get some ready cash, while the girl was getting ready, go back, get married, and settle down.

"Well, I put our stock readily at the Stock-Yards—all but two cripples. I got $1,400 and my friend $1,250. As we could not leave till the next day, we thought we would walk down to the City Hotel and stop over night. We struck State street at the corner of Archer avenue. We had hardly gone a block before a girl accosted my friend, calling him by his name. Says he, 'I don't remember you.' 'You don't,' says she. 'I remember you well.' 'Well,' says I, 'may be the young lady can tell us where the City Hotel is.' 'Oh, yes,' says she. 'That is where I live, and I am on my way there now. Come along.' We had not gone very far before she said, 'Here we are; come in.' We walked in, and had no sooner sat down than another young lady came and sat down on my lap, saying, 'How do you do, Johnny? I was a little taken aback. Said I, 'How do you know my name is John?' 'Oh!' said she, 'I know you well. Then they brought us a glass of beer. How long we staid there I do not know. The next thing I clearly remember was that we were awakened by a policeman in an empty lot, and without a cent in our pockets. He asked us about our business. We told him of our misfortune. He asked us to show him the house, but what had become of it we never could tell. He said, 'Well, boys, if you have lost your money it is gone, and you will never get it back.' He kindly put us on the road to the Stock-Yards. We went there and got the money for our two cripples, which would just pay our fare, and we took the first train back to Kansas.'

If prostitution cannot be suppressed altogether, it can at least be removed from the principal streets of our city where it is doing the most harm, through which strangers coming to the city generally pass, unaware of the evil that there exists, and are enticed in, robbed of their money, and carry diseases with them which destroy their homes and the health and happiness of their families. We ought to have some street where ladies can go and do their shopping without an escort and without fear of being insulted. Those gilded bells are eyesores to every man who passes by except the patrons, and destroy the value and renting power of the adjoining property. But I am trespassing on your time. If this should meet your views, you are so able to shape public opinion that houses of prostitution will not long be tolerated on our principal streets, as well as you could close every gambling-house there was in the city (or rather make the authorities do it), and perhaps make the next grand jury take cognizance of existing facts if need be. Respectfully yours,

SOREN MATHISON.

**Mrs. W. O. R. vs. Mrs. Swisshelm.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 6.—Will you be so kind as to give me a little space once more in your paper, as I have one more message for our friend Jane? She has misquoted in your edition of March 1, in answer to my last, the Bible account of Abraham's visit to Egypt, which says he first went there on account of famine; then she immediately says that this concise statement entirely shows that Abraham had reached the goal of his ambition, and went into Egypt for the deliberate purpose of selling his wife." Now, I say both statements are totally false, as he had neither reached the goal of his ambition nor gone into Egypt to sell his wife. Abraham never reached his highest point in life until he looked upon the face of his son Isaac. I do not know what to think of Mrs. Swisshelm, since she says she thoroughly understood the story of Abraham and Sarah.

She has concocted the most wonderful account of Abraham's proceedings without the slightest authority from God's Word. she makes statement after statement too long for me to hash over in this article, as they carry no force or argument. I hope the reader of these articles will carefully study the whole history of Abraham and Sarah, and I am willing to leave the decision with all honest people who are not thoroughly infidel and prejudiced against the Scriptures. I do not expect to convince Mrs. Swisshelm that she is wrong, for, "convince her against her will, she's of the same opinion still." She says the "incomprehensible part of the story is the punishment that was sent on the house of Abimelech." She says "she does not know how God would have made mankind in so short a time, as the story is badly mixed as to dates." What a pity that God did not take the trouble to give the dates—it would have been such a help to Mrs. Swisshelm out of this difficulty. "But who, by searching, can find out God?" It seems terrible to me to hear a woman denounce the Word of God, and to use her pen against its inspiration. All we women have a hope to have in this world or the next comes from what Mrs. Swisshelm terms superstitious dogmas of the Bible. If she would contrast the condition of the women in this or any other Christian land with those where there is no inspired Word of God, take India, the land of the Vedas. If she does not know how women are looked upon there, let her take the lives of the sainted Judson and his wife and they will tell her of the condition of the women there and China, which had, 500 years before Christ, the greatest philosopher that ever lived to teach them. She charges the Hebrew Scriptures with being the cause of Mormonism, slavery, and witch-burning, and says the only way to cure the whole thing is by "laying the ax to the root of the tree—the dogma of the infallible inspiration of the Bible—until it lays low among dead superstitions."

Nearly 200 years ago came Voltaire, with his ax nicely sharpened, and cut away briskly at the tree of inspiration; then came Hume with his ax, and then Tom Paine—how they worked, and labored, and wrote, burning the midnight oil, and how they insulted the God that made them and the Savior that redeemed them; but they are dead and their bodies have returned to dust, and their spirits have gone to give an account before the bar of God. But where is the tree of inspiration? It is still standing, and I will tell you why: its top root strikes down deep in the everlasting rock of ages, and He that spake as never man spake said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away." These are not all—would that they were—for we have Darwin, Huxley, and our own good-hearted Ingersoll, whom I grudge to the Devil, and least, but not last, Mrs. Swisshelm, who is helping the best she can to destroy the influence of the Word of God and cut down the tree of inspiration. All these will soon pass away. When they are gone the tree of inspiration will still flourish, and its branches will widen and spread until the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, and "every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess to God"; from this there is no escape. If Mrs. Swisshelm takes away from me the belief in the inspiration of God's Word, what has she to give me in the place of it? Jesus of Nazareth believes in the Scriptures; I mean the Old Testament, for He had no other. In the fifth chapter of John and the thirty-ninth verse he said: "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of Me." Again He said: "Many shall come from the East and West and sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the Kingdom of Heaven."

So, if Mrs. Swissbelm ever gets into the Kingdom of Heaven she will have to meet the old patriarchs she expresses so much contempt for.

John the Baptist said there was a tree that should be cut down, but it was the tree which brought forth not good fruit, not only cut down, but cast into the fire. MRS. W. O. R.

**Shall Hyde Park Adopt a City Organization?**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 8.—We are glad to observe that the question as to the organization of the Village of Hyde Park into a city is about to be submitted to the people of Hyde Park. With a population of nearly if not quite 25,000 inhabitants; a territory larger than the City of Chicago, containing a dozen centres of population widely scattered, and large railroad and manufacturing interests seeking rights of way through and locations in its territory—it has become apparent to the business-men of the village that it has outgrown its present organization, and that the duties devolving upon its Trustees are greater than they can be reasonably expected to perform. Not only this, but when only six men can by law be elected to do such work important localities which ought justly to have a special representative in the management of its municipal affairs must go unrepresented.

Nor is this attended with the slight inconvenience that would result were the territory more compact or the means of transit from one part of the village to the other attended with less difficulty. Such an inconvenience would hardly be felt in a city like Chicago where every business-man finds himself very frequently near the City Hall. In Hyde Park hundreds of its people never have occasion to visit its village hall from one year's end to another except they make a journey to it especially.

Many difficulties resulting from the present condition of affairs would be obviated by the adoption of a city government. The village could easily be divided into wards, and with two Aldermen from each of the subdivisions so made not only would each population centre have its representatives in the Common Council, but the danger of one man or one locality controlling such a body would be greatly lessened.

With a territory geographically so located that every road seeking an entrance into the City of Chicago from the east must cross its borders, the temptation to be able to control a board which has the right to refuse or admit such enterprises—at least so far as the crossing of the public thoroughfares are concerned—becomes yearly greater, and, under our present conditions, more practicable.

Would a city government increase our expenses? Yes, to the extent of compensation for the extra Aldermen and a Mayor; beyond that, no. Village expenses for lighting up the streets and highways, for the police, for drainage, and lighting and paving, interest on the bonded indebtedness—which are and will continue to be the great sources of expense—will remain the same.

That it would be profitable for Hyde Park to have a Mayor who should devote his time to its interests, and who should receive ample compensation therefor, no one who has been at all conversant with its affairs will doubt. The additional expense incurred by reason of having, say, fourteen Aldermen in place of six Trustees will not exceed $1,000 or $1,200 per annum—a sum too trifling when spread over the entire village to be felt, even by the worst-burdened taxpayer.

In view of the unanimity with which more than the requisit number of legal voters of the village expressed themselves as in favor of submitting the quesations as to the adoption of a city organization to a vote of the people at its next election the citizens of Hyde Park cannot but feel that President Hobart has clearly done right in his recent action in issuing a proclamation calling for a vote upon the question, and that the much-needed change will not be allowed to go unattempted for another year simply because of the accident—if accident it were—of a want of a quorum in the Board of Trustees at its last meeting to direct it to be done.

Nor need the people of Hyde Park feel that there is any special danger that if a vote results favorably to such a proposition it cannot be effectuated because the board has never formally ordered the question to be submitted. A reading of the act under which such a vote is authorized will show that the submission of the question is *mandatory* upon the board and that they have no discretion in the matter of submitting or not submitting the question when the petition is made by the requisit number of legal voters, as has been done in this case. Their act is purely *ministerial*, and had they *refused* to have submitted such question to a vote they could have been compelled to have done so by a writ of *mandamus*.

Such a question was raised some seven or eight years since when a like petition was presented to the Council of the Village of Glencoe, in this county. In that case, while the Council did not decline to submit the question as requested to a vote of the people they placed the date of the election more than six months off, and a *mandamus* was filed to compel them to appoint an earlier date. There the Supreme Court said:

It is obvious the Council had no discretion when the proper petition was presented whether the prayer of the petition should be granted or not. The petition being in conformity with the statute it was the plain duty of the Council to act at the earliest convenient moment. . . . If reform to be brought about through this means was needed and desired by a majority of the voters of the village it was a wrong and an outrage that they should be compelled to submit to the evils they labored under for another year when the change might reasonably be effected within a month.

If there were leeches on the Treasury, a vicious revenue system, imperfect police regulations, in the opinion of a majority of the voters, to be gotten rid of only through change in the organic law, they were entitled to have the change made as soon as it was practicable, and every day they were forced to submit to the continuance of the evil beyond that period was so much arbitrary oppression by the Council. . . . It has every appearance of an attempt on the part of those filling the Council to perpetuate their own power to the utmost possible period, notwithstanding and in defiance of the wishes of the people.

If, then, the board has no discretion in the matter, can it be that the mere failure to have done what the statute expressly says shall be done will invalidate an election held in all respects as it would have been had there been a quorum and the board had gone through the form of doing what the law made it imperative for them to do?

When we consider that in the near future, probably before the question will, in the ordinary course of events, be submitted again if defeated now, Hyde Park will have a population of 100,000 inhabitants, it seems clear that it is for the best interests of all concerned to vote affirmatively on the question when submitted next month, and thus get the advantages to arise from a city government, and obviate the evils we are now laboring under.

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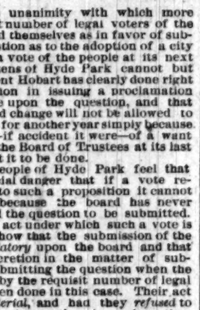

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